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WESTERN REACTION TO PRAGUE PROPOSALS VIEWED

Volkogonov Commentary

LD181000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 Jan 83

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by doctor of philosophy, professor, Lt Gen Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov]

[Text] World public has greeted the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, adopted on 5 January in Prague, with great interest. The declaration expresses the unshakeable will of the socialist countries for peace and their desire to find ways of reducing international tension, which has reached a dangerous level through the fault of NATO circles.

An important place in the declaration is devoted to the situation in Europe. The participants in the Prague conference declared that they consider it a primary task to prevent a new cycle of the nuclear arms race in Europe, to reduce and curb it. Many progressive statesmen and public figures throughout the planet greeted these proposals with satisfaction. But the hawks in Washington did not. Why? Because this cuts across their course for achieving one-sided military advantages over the Soviet Union. At one time, the NATO (?chiefs) adopted the so-called dual decision. The point of it is as follows: In order to abate the vigilance of the peoples of Europe, it was declared that NATO would try, by negotiations with the Soviet Union, to solve the missile problem, if the Soviet Union agrees to our proposals, they said, the Americans will not bring their missiles into Europe. But at the talks in Geneva, so far, they have been deliberately putting forward unacceptable conditions, tantamount to unilateral disarmament by the USSR. They had this all worked out in the Pentagon. You see, the Russians are not open to persuasion. We have no alternative, they say, to the deployment of the missiles in Europe. They have even set a term to this, making a sort of ultimatum of it. If we do not make concessions by mid-1983 this year, the missiles will be deployed.

But it is useless to talk to us in this sort of tone. We do not bargain away our own security. Why are the Americans so insistent on deploying these missiles in Europe? Why do they so unceremoniously exert pressure on their allies? The point is this. On the Potomac they realize that if they make a nuclear strike at the Soviet Union, they will naturally suffer a retaliatory strike from us. And so some of the Pentagon planners have fallen for the temptation of trying to limit a war to Europe alone. In the strategic plans of the Pentagon military, the NATO countries on the European Continent are in effect allotted the unenviable role of nuclear hostages of the United States. And all this militarist alarm, all these NATO decisions, one after the other, about the need to create more and more advanced missiles, submarines, super-modern bombers, tactical weapons, cruise missiles, all this is covered by the same ideological camouflage, by talk of the notorious Soviet military threat. It is precisely this, this mythical threat, which is the main argument of the military in the Pentagon and NATO, to justify their dangerous course for nuclear confrontation. It is pertinent to recall the highly appropriate comment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin addressed to those who shout about red militarism. He said that they are simply political scoundrels making out that they believe this nonsense.

It is dangerous, very dangerous, when political scoundrels not only talk nonsense but also control a huge military machine which continues to operate. In these conditions, vigilance and combat-readiness are the most worthy responses for our soldiers and sailors to the militant challenges of those who continue to view the world only through the sights of their weapons.

Yakovlev Commentary

DW172053 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Vladimir Yakovlev Sunday commentary]

[Text] The second week of the New Year has shown that 1983 was started everywhere with vivid discussions on peace and detente. Even everyday concerns and grief cannot dampen everyone's interest in the problems of big politics -- as some NATO people would like to see. Will 1983 become the year of disarmament or a year of further rearmament? Will one succeed in getting a hold at long last on unemployment and the rise in the standard of living? These questions are being raised by millions of West Europeans who have come to realize that all of this is interrelated.

After all, it becomes increasingly clear that the NATO countries' expenditures for war preparations, which are growing yearly, are making the burden of taxation ever more unbearable and are bringing the world closer to a nuclear catastrophe. The astronomical sum of $260 billion is what the U.S. 1982-83 military budget amounts to.

We all know, Johannes Rau, North Rhine-Westphalian minister president, said recently, that more armament does not make peace any safer for it lowers the nuclear threshold. The arms race intensifies the world crisis -- from which the FRG also suffers, which in part was triggered by armament expenditures. After all, how can peace be achieved, Mr Rau summed up with bitterness, if one side -- one certainly knows which one is meant -- does not even bother to take into account the living conditions of the other side.

In this extremely complicated and tense, international situation the socialist states of the East have come forth with a number of constructive initiatives to curb the arms race and improve the international climate. The central point of these initiatives is the proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, which is also open to all other states. The political declaration of the 5 January Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states Political Consultative Committee says that the core of the treaty is the mutual commitment by the two alliances' member-states of not being first to use neither nuclear nor conventional weapons against one another and consequently not using military force at all.

This means, as was stated by Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD [Social Democractic Party] Executive Committee, that the East has taken into account all the demands raised by the West. What Mr Ehmke believes is that the socialist countries' new initiative invalidates NATO's contention that in a Europe free of nuclear weapons the risk of a nuclear conflict would increase.

It was only reluctantly that the report that the Soviet Union was ready to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles to the British and French level and that it did not want to possess a single aircraft or missile more than NATO was allowed to be printed in Washington and in capitals of other NATO countries.

The Soviet Union advocates the total renunciation of all nuclear weapons in Europe, in the field of medium-range as well as tactical weapons and -- in the event that the West is ready for this -- it wants to have stationed as many missiles on European soil as are possessed by Britain and France and not a single one more. This indeed would be a zero option for the USSR and the United States in the field of medium-range missiles in Europe -- nobody would have a military advantage.

The USSR's right to offset the nuclear arms arsenals of the NATO countries Britain and France is acknowledged today by many respected politicians of the West. Egon Bahr, a leading SPD politician, in this connection pointed to the fact that by the end of the eighties Britain and France will possess more than 1,200 nuclear warheads that can reach targets in the USSR. And only recently FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU observed correctly that the French and British nuclear missiles are not targeted on neutral Switzerland but on the USSR.

How did those responsible in the United States and in the other NATO countries react to the new peace-promoting initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries? By assuring that they will be examined.

Washington announced that Vice Preisdent Bush will travel to West Europe on 30 January to discuss the proposals of the socialist countries with the NATO allies. It is not characteristic that this is the very man who some time ago told renowned U.S. journalist Robert (?Cheer) in a talk that only somewhat more than 5 percent of the American people would survive a nuclear war which the United States hopes to win. Something else is striking in this respect: White House Representatives have indicated in confidential talks that the U.S. vice president's visit's to those countries, above all, which the Pentagon has chosen for the stationing on new American missiles which serve the sole goal of countering the antimissile movement in these countries, which is growing stronger.

It is in a very peculiar way that the Soviet peace initiatives are being studied in the FRG. In an interview with NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG Minister of States in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mertes has urgently warned FRG politicians of demanding that also the French medium-range nuclear-arms carriers be taken into account at the Geneva negotiations. This is a rather unequivocal statement whose tone is not in harmony with Bonn's official peace protestations.

But, at any rate, the United States and the other NATO bloc partners will be bound to voice their opinion on the nature of the proposals made by the USSR and its allies. After their response the peoples will be able to judge not only by their political volition and by their approach to the most important issues of the present, but also by their readiness to achieve a fair and just agreement, meaning an agreement that respects equality and equal security -- the sole reasonable and justifiable basis.

TASS: PEREZ DE CUELLAR WELCOMES USSR INITIATIVE

LD180912 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 18 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar described the new Soviet peace initiatives as important and constructive. He was speaking Monday in a program prepared by the U.N. television and shown at the U.N. Headquarters. The Soviet proposals deserved a very careful study, he stressed. The U.N. secretary general stressed that it was time to get down to the negotiating table and to discuss earnestly the urgent disarmament problems.

Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed to the significance of intensifying the efforts of the community of nations to solve the problems of disarmament. Apart from the work at the Geneva Committee of Disarmament attention should be concentrated on fulfilling the decisions of last summer's second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, specifically, on realising the goals of the world-wide disarmament campaign.

Dwelling on the Middle East problem, Javier Perez de Cuellar noted that it was in the focus of attention of the world community right from the establishment of the United Nations Organisation. Nonetheless, at present because of the obstructionist position of some of the U.N. member-countries the United Nations was not taking part in settling the Middle East crisis.

However, sooner or later those states would have to recognize that the United Nations was the best suited forum for the discussion and the just solution of that problem.

The U.N. secretary general criticised the attempts of some countries to belittle the significance of the community of nations or to bar it from solving major international issues. He did not mention those countries specifically, but it is common knowledge that it is the United States and its closest allies which are doing so. Javier Perez de Cuellar called for efforts to boost the prestige of the United Nations and enhance the efficiency of its work.

GENEVA TALKS DISCUSS USSR DRAFT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD171206 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva January 17 TASS -- Talks on drafting an international convention to ban the production of chemical weapons and to eliminate them have been resumed at the Disarmament Committee here today. Close attention was given to the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries, which characterizes the banning and elimination of chemical weapons as one of the more important and urgent problems of disarmament.

Addressing today's meeting, Viktor Israelyan, the Soviet Union's representative to the Disarmament Committee, said that the committee had under review a Soviet draft of the basic clauses of the convention on banning and elimination of chemical weapons. This Soviet initiative, providing for mutually acceptable approaches to the main clauses of the future convention, he said, offers good prospects for achieving progress at the talks.

ZHUKOV VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF USSR, PACT PROPOSALS

LD150036 Moscow TASS in English 2354 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- The initiatives put forward in Yuriy Andropov's report on December 21 and in the Warsaw Treaty member countries' Political Declaration of January 5 signified the beginning of a large-scale peace offensive by socialist countries, PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov writes. But this is a special type of offensive: It is not unilateral. Those who have begun and are carrying it out do not look for their own advantage alone, they act in the interests of all the countries and peoples that are vitally interested in stopping the dangerous sliding towards the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

No wonder that even in countries that are allies of the United States both the general public and even statesmen have been raising their voices increasingly in favour of a sooner business-like examination of the proposals of the USSR and the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, declaring unambiguously their favourable reaction to them.

Incidentally, the socialist countries' Political Declaration does not suggest only a treaty on the mutual none-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The participants in the Prague conference have urged decisive activisation of the talks conducted, and resumption of those dropped, on the entire package of arms race control problems. They called for an end to armed forces build-up and favoured a mutual freeze of the USSR's and U.S. strategic weapons pending a reduction agreement.

The new peace offensive launched by the Soviet Union together with fraternal socialist countries is acquring increasing importance in contemporary world politics. The first reactions to it give grounds to hope for an ultimate success.

The more important then is the task of all peace-loving forces to bring the message of the initiatives put forth in Moscow on December 21 and in Prague on January 5 down to the broad popular masses all over the globe.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD161856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- The peace program set forth in the Political Declaration of the Prague conference is organically connected to the important peace initiatives put forward in the report delivered by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive meeting in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, writes IZVESTIYA.

It is clear, the paper indicates, that in the capitals of leading Western powers people have begun to realize that the will for peace, which has been expressed by the socialist community and strengthened by more and more new initiatives, also reflects the innermost aspirations of the people of the Western countries themselves. However, IZVESTIYA emphasizes, NATO's attempts to avoid discussion of the socialist community's initiatives have been visible in the past days, as the saying goes, with the naked eye. "Noteworthy in this connection is the tendency which has become apparent among certain senior NATO officials to make white into black and to pretend that the proposals from Moscow and Prague at the turn of 1982 and 1983 are apparently 'a sign of weakness' on the part of Warsaw Treaty member-states."

The paper pays attention to the fact that, having stated his readiness to discuss the new Soviet initiatives, the U.S. President has announced that he will send Vice President G. Bush for consultations with his West European allies at the end of January. "In itself, this decision signifies nothing. But, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, this is what White House representatives are noting concerning the aims of the trip: 'Bush's trip is calculated to resist the movement against nuclear weapons that is expanding in West Europe.'"

IZVESTIYA sums up: Trends of this type are too eloquent to require additional comment. The cause of safeguarding peace on our planet and the cause of international security will not advance from such positions. "And meanwhile, precisely such an advancement is awaited by the peoples of the planet. And the new initiative of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty member-states merely strengthen their confidence in the ability of the forces of peace to win a victory over the forces of war."

U.S. CONGRESSMAN CITED ON NEED FOR ARMS TALKS

PM171257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Farsightedness Is Essential"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Jan -- U.S. Congressman P. Simon (Democrat from Illionis), who has returned from a trip to the USSR, has made a plea here for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Never before has the need for mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States been so acute, he said, addressing Congress. Constant efforts are needed to ease the present international tension, for which mutual understanding and contracts between the two countries are essential. The absence of normal relations may be fraught with the danger of war breaking out.

Advancing specific proposals for improving Soviet-U.S. relations, the congressmen urged the R. Reagan administration to display "far greater readiness to conduct serious arms control talks." The USSR, he said, has formed the impression that the United States does not want agreement in the arms limitation sphere, and the USSR is far from alone in this opinion. If the administration is seriously interested in arms control, practical and feasible proposals for curtailing the arms race must be elaborated.

The administration, the congressman continued, must also display more active interest in holding a summit meeting between our countries' leaders. Such a meeting could lead to improved mutual understanding, which of itself would be a great achievement.

P. Simon resolutely advocated expanding trade and economic, scientific, cultural and other ties between the United States and the USSR. The weakness of contacts entails reduced opportunities for understanding each other better. The rejection of such contacts and of talk is not a manifestation of firmness. It is, rather, a manifestation of shortsightedness, the congressman concluded.

New York, 9 Jan -- The well-known U.S. scientist and nuclear physicist Sidney Drell has sharply criticized the Reagan administration's militarist policy. The notorious "containment" strategy on which the present Washington administration's nuclear policy is based, he said, speaking on a PBS television program, is merely a "screen" designed to distract the public attention from the constant buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential. The same goal, S. Drell stressed, is served by White House allegations, which have nothing in common with reality, regarding the existence of some "window of vulnerability" in the United States' defense and its military "lag" behind the Soviet Union.

The administration must discard any illusions regarding the possibility of "winning" a nuclear war. Any conflict using nuclear weapons will end in the annihilation of mankind, S. Drell pointed out, and the state's security cannot be safeguarded with the aid of a constant increase in its nuclear arsenal. Peace can be preserved only by establishing firm control over nuclear arms, and for that it is essential that the administration take a serious approach to talks with the USSR and direct its efforts toward halting rather than spurring on the arms race, the U.S. scientist said.

USSR PROPOSAL JEOPARDIZING U.S. MISSILES DEPLOYMENT

LD150029 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has noted the growing interest the Western world is showing in the Soviet peace proposals detailed in the recent statement by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, and in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Of special interest is the proposal for the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO to conclude an agreement on the nonuse of force against each other and the (?freedom of speech) in their relations.

According to PRAVDA, even President Reagan who previously dismissed those peace initiatives out of hand, has this time deemed it necessary to say that the Warsaw proposals will be considered. The paper however voices doubt over the American Administration's (?posterity) since Washington's greatest fear is that its plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe might be jeopardized.

PRAVDA: IMPERIALISM TO BLAME FOR ARMS BURDEN

LD161122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0040 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- The broad response found in the hearts and minds of people on all continents to the peaceful initiatives set forth in Yuriy Andropov's latest speeches and in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states testifies not only to their topicality and good timing, but also to the good will of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, which have reaffirmed yet again that socialism and peace are indivisible, Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA today.

One thing, the observer notes, is dictated by common sense: The flywheel of the arms race must be stopped, the nuclear menace hanging over mankind removed, and the colossal amounts spent on armaments diverted to peaceful purposes. The article says that, "on our planet, where one person in five suffers from poverty, is undernourished, illiterate, or cold, living in conditions unworthy of human beings, approximately $1 million is currently being spent every minute for military purposes, according to UN statistics -- and imperialism is to blame for this."

"The policy conducted by imperialists of whipping up international tension and militarization, strikes not only at the economy of developing countries who suffer from the crisis imported from the West, but also at the industrial capitalist countries themselves. The realization of this fact is not the latest reason for the manifestation even by some inveterate 'hawks' of an inclination toward detente. They are moved, however, not at all by sympathy for it, but by fear before the fact that the bubbling caldron of social dissatisfaction may substantially shake the entire system of 'free enterprise.' About 20 million unemployed in the United States -- more than 32 million in all of the developed capitalist countries, about 300 million in the developing ones -- this is a huge explosive potential. The 'guillotining' of programs of assistance to the deprived in favor of expenditure on arms merely increases this potential."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ROSTOW RESIGNATION

LD162350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- "Even Eugene Rostow, a representative of the Democratic Party, did not fit in in the White House," writes PRAVDA's New York correspondent Andrey Tolkunov, commenting on Eugene Rostow's departure from the office of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The patience of the reactionaries and archmilitarists from the right wing of the Republicans, where the superhawk Senator J. Helms sets the tone, had been exhausted by recent statements of the now-former director of the agency, who, following the refusal of the "hawks" in the Senate to approve the appointment of his protege, R. Gray, to the office of deputy of the agency, accused the "hawks" of sabotaging any talks.

In official Washington they are now explaining Rostow's removal from office by the need to regulate the whole process of decisionmaking on arms control, which will now be subordinate to the State Department.

"Rostow's disgrace, observers note here, reflects the overall crisis situation in the country following 2 years of the Republican administration -- first and foremost, the failure of its economic and social policy, so-called 'Reaganomics,'" the article says.

It is becoming obvious to more and more politicians, public figures and experts that the only way to revive the economy is to reduce the huge appropriations to the multi-billion dollar nuclear arms systems.

A number of observers, the author goes on, are linking Rostow's removal with certain differences within the administration over how to react to the latest constructive peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leaders and the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. "When the latest internecine war is over, will those in Washington be able to realize the reality of the nuclear age? Time will tell."

USSR ENVOY DISCUSSES U.S. ATTITUDE AT GENEVA TALKS

PM171201 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegina 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Soviet Ambassador to Oslo Dmitriy Polanskiy article: "The Soviet Union Is Willing, But the United States Is Not"]

[Text] At the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union has put forward various alternative proposals -- from real zero options to gradual solutions. It has proposed the reduction of all medium-range missiles in Europe on a mutual basis and a simultaneous reduction of tactical nuclear arms, if this is desired.

It has also proposed that before 1990 both sides' nuclear arsenals should be reduced to one-third their present size, from each side's 1,000 units to 300. It has proposed the fixing of an interim level -- 600 units for each side -- before the end of 1985. And finally it has proposed that reductions of these types of arms should primarily take place through their destruction, or in part that they should be withdrawn to agreed borders.

Mr Burt has spoken dismissively of the importance of "certain geographical redeployment" -- but who is preventing the United States from agreeing to borders which are satisfactory to it and which do not harm the Soviet Union's security interests? The obstacle is the lack of interest in conducting serious negotiations -- they have not studied attentively or evaluated properly a single Soviet initiative.

At the Geneva negotiations the United States is already entering the second year with numerical tricks, which they have also made frequent use of in the discussions of questions affecting conventional arms in Vienna. Either they find new criteria for the range of "Eurostrategic" arms and are unwilling to take account of the reasonable estimate made by any objective specialist -- from 1,000 to 5,000 km -- or they are unwilling to include British and French nuclear arms on the Western side, even though it does not matter to the Soviet Union which NATO missiles hit targets on its territory. Or they juggle with the most divergent estimates of "Soviet superiority" -- sometimes this is threefold superiority, sometimes sixfold, and sometimes even more.

Another of Mr Burt's arguments is that Reagan's zero option is "global." Apart from the fact that some individuals must like such a thesis, I would like to remind my readers that this is less than convincing in the context of the Geneva negotiations. These negotiations were begun with the aim of discussing and in the final instance limiting nuclear confrontation on the European Continent. For the Soviet Union there is no point in discussing with the United States weapons systems which cannot reach Soviet territory. There would have been a point if the United States had agreed to the well-known Soviet proposals to halt the production of all forms of nuclear arms and bring about the gradual reduction of stockpiles until they are fully liquidated.

As far as the Far East and other part of the world are concerned we make no attempt to conceal the fact that we are prepared to solve the question of our nuclear arms in these areas in negotiations with those who have the nuclear forces to counterbalance our missiles.

Here, if you like, is the "global" aspect of our approach to disarmament questions, and also the response to the call to dismantle all our nuclear arms which have the range making it possible for them to reach Western Euorpe.

Richard R. Burt also writes about hegemonism and describes it as striving for parity with all potential opponents. Such parity lies within the limitations of necessary defenses. But the United States has not only made sure that it is able to repulse an attack from any potential attacker, it has also made sure that it is able to attack any state in any part of the world. The United States has over 1,500 military bases and support points in 32 countries, and its nuclear arms are not only stationed in the United States. Both the Middle East and the Far East -- and almost all the rest of the world -- are "vital spheres of interest" for the United States. To say nothing about Europe, which it would be more correct to see as "the nuclear umbrella for the United States," and not the reverse, if one takes even a cursory look at the cynical notion which lies behind the theory of limited nuclear war.

Finally I would like to make the following point. It is not the Soviet Union but the United States which does not wish to reduce its nuclear arsenals. Neither the NATO "dual decision" nor the refusal to ratify the SALT II agreement could possibly be measures aiming at reducing or limiting the nuclear arms race. The excuses used for these have nothing to do with the issue at stake. When you "punish another for poor behavior" this has no effect at all on your own behavior, you have to agree. A simple outline of developments shows that the United States is not pushing the process at arms reductions. The course it is following is aimed at achieving the real capability to win a nuclear war with the help of the first-strike strategy against strategic targets in the Soviet Union and at reducing the Soviet retaliatory strike to a minimum. It is in this context we should see the plans for the "invulnerable" and superaccuarte weapons -- the MX, V-IV [as published], Stealth, Trident II, cruise missiles wiht all their different deployment modes, the Pershing II and so on. The gradual undermining of the Soviet-U.S. agreement covering all antimissile defense systems is also a link in this chain. The United States has adopted as its objective the achievement of overwhelming strategic superiority by 1990 which would make it possible to launch a sudden first strike and totally destroy two out of three components in the Soviet Union's strategic triad (land-based missiles and bomber aircraft) and neutralize the response from the third component (submarine missiles) with its antimissile defenses. The list could be lengthened.

This is why the Geneva negotiations and the great deal of deep theorizing are nothing more for the United States than a cover, a means of reassuring public opinion at home and in Europe.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PRAGUE PCC CONFERENCE

PM171017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] In the first few days of January ancient and beautiful Prague -- the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia -- was the venue for a routine conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. A new meeting of the supreme leaders of the seven allied socialist states -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR -- is a very important event in international life. It immediately attracted the close attention of the public at large.

The conference was held at a time which could not be called favorable for the development of normal international cooperation. Furthermore, the actions of aggressive forces, primarily the United States, have aggravated the international atmosphere to an extremely dangerous degree. Attempts to upset the existing strategic equilibrium to secure military superiority and to launch a new round in the arms race -- the nuclear and conventional arms race -- may lead to even more dangerous instability in the world and seriously complicate the solution of the urgent economic and social problems facing individual countries and mankind as a whole.

This arouses the natural anxiety of all sensible people regardless of where they live and what political convictions they hold. Millions of poeple on all continents are expressing their desire for peace in mass antiwar actions. The demand for peace is now assuming particularly great significance because there exist weapons capable of destroying human civilization and life on earth itself, and the threat of war, which was perceptibly reduced in the seventies, has again begun to increase.

People were waiting for the Prague meeting and pinning hopes on its results. People of good will know that the Soviet Union and all the countries of our fraternal community act in the international arena as the most vigorous and consistent fighters for the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of tension and for broad, equitable cooperation with other states. This noble aim is served by the Peace Program proclaimed by the CPSU, the new initiatives proposed from lofty Kremlin rostrum on New Year's Eve and the appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world" adopted at the ceremonial session in Moscow. The many peace initiatives previously proposed by the socialist countries have now been joined by the new 1983 initiative contained in the document adopted by the Prague conference.

Intensive joint work was conducted at Prague Castle for 2 days. It was marked by an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding. In accordance with established tradition, the supreme leaders of the allied socialist states analyzed the contemporary situation in Europe and the world and determined the fraternal countries' future coordinated actions in the struggle against the threat of war and for the preservation and deepening of detente and the development of international cooperation.

The Prague conference demonstrated a unity of views on the radical problems of European and world politics under discussion. "The main conclusion of our entire comradely exchange of opinion at the conference," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in reply to RUDE PRAVO's question, "could be defined in these terms: The response to aggressive imperialist circles' schemes to roll back socialism must be to further consolidate our unity and our economic and defense potential. It would be fair to say that the security of our countries and the fate of the world as a whole are directly connected with this."

The participants in the conference unanimously adopted a Political Declaration. Setting out in it their proposals on ways and means of strengthening peace and preserving and deepening the relaxation of international tension under present-day conditions, the Warsaw Pact states declared their readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all who are striving to achieve this great goal. There is no problem, the document says, on either a worldwide or a regional scale that cannot be resolved fairly by peaceful means. That is no unsubstantiated statement but the result of a profound and thorough analysis of the international situation in which the collective wisdom and collective experience of our parties and states are encapsulated. Its significance is confirmed by the major new peace initiative contained in the Political Declaration -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO states which would be open to all other states.

The first reports are already providing evidence of the broad and positive response that the impressive results of the Prague conference are meeting with in the world. Many statements by politicians and public figures note that the socialist states, whose social system determines their peace-loving policy, are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and support the antiwar movement in defense of peace by all people of our planet who value mankind's peaceful creative future. It is necessary to remove the hotbeds of war and confrontation in the world and to prevent them from turning into the holocaust of nuclear war. No state or political or public movement can ignore this most vital problem of the present day.

The Warsaw Pact states' simple and clear proposals have unmasked those who, brandishing the bugbear of the "Soviet threat," are trying to subject the development of European and world events to their will.

It is now clear to everyone that it depends on the United States and its NATO allies whether the opportunity for preventing the buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe is implemented and whether the threat hanging over all the peoples of the world is reduced or, conversely, whether it is sharply increased.

Having examined the results of the Political Consultative Committee conference, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wholly and fully approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed that the "Soviet Union is doing its utmost to ensure that reason triumphs in international affairs. It will continue to consistently pursue a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with states of other social systems while maintaining vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of socialism and peace and taking the requisite measures to ensure the country's security."

The Prague conference confirmed that, under present-day conditions, the role of the comprehensive cooperation among the socialist countries and their joint struggle for the common goals is increasing. The cause of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries has always occupied and will continue to occupy a special, priority place in the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Prague forum has again convincingly shown that socialism and peace are inseparable. It gave new impetus to the solution of very complex international problems in the interests of strengthening peace and security and put forward a realistic alternative to the slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

PATOLICHEV SAYS TRADE SANCTIONS INEFFECTIVE

LD131340 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has said that discriminatory measures against his country in trade have no future. Such a policy by Washington has damaged none but American companies whose trade contacts with the Soviet Union have narrowed substantially, the minister points out in the latest issue of the VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA journal. At the same time commodity exchanges develop fruitfully with Federal Germany, France and Italy, countries which have refused to follow this policy. For example, despite pressure from the United States they have not given up their commitments in shipping equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline which is now under construction. The volume of Soviet trade with the capitalist states has grown by 20 percent over the past 2 years.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF NEW U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND

PM171205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[A. Vasilyev article: "In the Pentagon's Sights: Why Has the New American Military Command Been Created?"]

[Text] A new "central command" (Centcom) was officially created in the United States 1 January this year. The sphere of operation of this Pentagon subdivision includes 19 states -- Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia. Oman, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya -- as well as a considerable proportion of the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

As for Israel, Lebanon and Syria, they are assigned to the zone of operation of the staff of the American Armed Forces command in Europe, located in the FRG.

It has been announced that the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] military bases on Diego Garcia island and in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and a number of other states, the aircraft carrier Gorup located at the approaches to the Persian Gulf, and so forth are to be under Centcom command.

The American Administration's new act is far from being a purely organizational measure meaning that the RDF is simply receiving a regional command staff superstructure. No, Washington's decision has far greater significance. In essence it means the further development of the U.S. military-political concept for an extensive area of the globe located many thousand kilometers from America's shores. It is a question of confirmation of the fact that Washington puts its trust first and foremost in the armed forces for resolving the conflicts which shake countries in that region.

Nor must we close our eyes to the fact that the region covered by Centcom lies at the point where three continents meet directly to the south of the USSR's borders, and the Pentagon has long been trying to obtain a military bridgehead there. Nor for nothing was that part of the world declared some time ago in U.S. global policy to be the "third central strategic zone," alongside West Europe and the Far East.

In this connection states' sovereignty and their peoples' right to control their own destiny and their own natural wealth are ignored. In the 19 countries which have been declared to be the zone of Centcom's operation not one government has officially asked the United States to create interventionist forces or set up an American "military presence."

On the contrary, an upsurge in anti-imperialist, anti-American sentiments can be observed in those countries. Even the most rightwing regimes are trying at least on the surface to remain aloof from the patron across the ocean, so as to avoid finally discrediting themselves in their own people's eyes -- the fate of the shah of Iran is too fresh in people's memories. And that is not the only reason. The American press has more than once reported plans for the occupation of Arabia's oil states. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger officially reaffirmed the other day that the RDF and Centcom are "automatically oriented toward the oilfields."

Attention should also be drawn to another feature of Washington's decision. Centcom's zone of responsibility includes not only states with pro-Western governments but countries whose peoples have done away with their proimperialist regimes. Iran and Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen -- the very names of these countries recall cruel defeats for the neocolonialist policy. Aggression has already been launched against Afghanistan. The Pentagon strategists would like to subjugate the region's countries once again to Washington's diktat.

Only recently -- in December last year -- the RDF held exercises in Oman and Somalia under the codename "Jade Tiger." Scenarios for future incursions into littoral states in the northwest region of the Indian Ocean were rehearsed. The purpose of the maneuvers was not only military training, it was political, too -- to intimidate the peoples and whip up tension in the Persian Gulf Zone, where a senseless fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq has been in progress for more than 2 years now. Washington makes no secret of its hopes of restoring pro-Western regimes in some form or other in those countries, and is therefore helping to weaken them.

So as to ensure the implementation of its policy, increase the profits of the military-industrial monopolies and facilitate the planned interventionist actions, the United States is dragging Near and Middle Eastern countries into an ever-intensifying arms race. Dumps of weapons and equipment, airfields, air defense systems, including "airborne radar systems," and a complex military infrastructure are being created in many of those countries, particularly the conservative oil states of Arabia.

The creation of Centcom is undoubtedly a dangerous new step in the evolution of American strategic concepts for the region in question. After the "Nixon doctrine," which presupposed the use of local gendarmes (the shah's Iran, for instance) to suppress national liberation movements, 1980 saw the elaboration of the "Carter doctrine," which projected the use of American forces to secure U.S. "vital interests" against an alleged external threat. But it transpired that the most dangerous thing for Washington's imperial ambitions was the development of the national liberation movement and internal changes in those countries. Then the new administration "improved" the "Carter doctrine," supplementing it with the U.S. intention of using interventionist forces against the "internal threat" and any progressive changes which do not suit the West.

The evolution of American strategy in this region has taken place under the influence and within the framework of an overall change in American policy in the early sixties, when that policy underwent a shift from detente to confrontation. Washington's present course in international affairs is one of bellicose hegemonism, the attempt to eliminate detente, and in this region specifically to take neocolonial revenge for yesterday's defeats. Centcom's creation is another manifestation of the gamble of the arms race. And this is taking place in a region torn by conflicts and unresolved problems like the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, the contradictions in the Horn of Africa and the strained situation over Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union, for its part, has repeatedly proposed that existing problems be resolved by political means and that conflicts be settled in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace and the peoples' security, and has put forward concrete plans leading in this direction and supported other governments' proposals aimed at the attainment of noble goals of vital importance for the peoples. But Washington acts in precisely the opposite direction.

The United States has broken off the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, sabotaged the well-known UN proposals on making it a zone of peace, stepped up the undeclared war against Afghanistan, deployed advance units of the RDF in Sinai, encouraged Israel in its aggression in Lebanon and introduced its own troops into that country. Washington has secured the support of the NATO council for its military efforts in the Near and Middle East, attempting to bring about a de facto extension of the bloc's sphere of operation in the region; and now, finally, it has created Centcom.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries, advocating constructive dialogue on the urgent issues of our day, propose the path of talks, not confrontation, the path of defusing potential conflicts from the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia and turning them into a zone of peace and tranquillity. "There is no problem, worldwide or regional, which could not be fairly resolved by peaceful means," says the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Prague the other day. "The main thing is for everyone to acknowledge in practice the legitimate right of each country's people to settle their internal affairs themselves, without outside interference, and to participate in international life on an equitable basis; for everyone to respect the independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders of states and observe the principle of the nonuse or threat of force; and for no power to try to pursue a policy of hegemony or establish 'spheres of interests' or 'spheres of influence.'"

The Warsaw Pact states have no intention of extending their alliance's sphere of operation. The USSR and the other socialist countries call on the NATO states to renounce the extension of their bloc's zone of operation to any part of the world whatever, in particular the Persian Gulf.

The proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace opens the way for eliminating tension there. An important role would be played by the renewal and successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

Those who think in imperial terms are pursuing a shortsighted, dangerous course fraught with serious international complications. To avert these is the urgent task of all who value the cause of peace and security.

PRAVDA'S LVOV VIEWS PRAGUE TREATY PROPOSAL

PM141451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[Article by M. Lvov: "A Treaty of Peace; the Socialist Countries' New Proposal"]

[Text] There is one notable feature in the multifaceted reaction of statesmen and political and public circles from different countries to the results of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. Both those who approve and support the ideas contained in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague and those who would like to dampen the public impact of this very important international document and lessen its influence on the minds and hearts of millions of people pay tribute to the significance of the socialist states' major peace proposal on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states.

The socialist countries put forward their proposal in conditions where international tension has reached a dangerous level. The repeated steps taken by the United States and NATO to escalate the nuclear arms race and intensify international confrontation have given rise to anxiety throughout the world for the fate of human civilization and life itself on earth.

The socialist states responded not by increasing confrontation, not by provoking new crises and not with imprecations and invocations, but with a calm, balanced and realistic proposal on the mutual nonuse of force. This is a wise response. It is evidence of the strength of socialism as a social system, its ability and readiness always to live up to its historical responsibility and the inexhaustible potential of its good will in international affairs.

The socialist states' proposal is distinguished by clear and profound logic in the way the question is stated. The Political Declaration confirms that the Warsaw Pact states are not seeking military superiority over the NATO countries in or outside Europe. The NATO states also say that they have no aggressive intentions. If that is the case, the Political Declaration says, there should be nothing to stop the states of both alliances making relevant commitments of an international-law character.

In fact, since both sides say that they have no aggressive intentions vis-a-vis one another, why not corroborate these statements in the binding form of a treaty? Indeed, it can confidently be said that if there is no military clash between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states there will be no new world war. It is quite clear also that in the current tense situation the adoption by the two groupings of states of a pledge on mutual nonuse of military force would have a beneficial effect on the further development of world events.

It should also be noted that never before has the idea of nonuse of force been elaborated in such a multifaceted and fundamental form. The Political Declaration points out that the fulcrum of the treaty could be a mutual commitment by the states of both alliances not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another and, consequently, not be first to use any military force against one another -- either against one another's territory or against military or civilian personnel, ships, aircraft or spacecraft or any other objects that belong to either side wherever they may be.

Moreover, the socialist countries are proposing to the NATO states the widening of this mutual commitment and extension of it to all the countries of the world, whether they have bilateral allied relations with the NATO or Warsaw Pact states or are nonaligned or neutral. This commitment regarding nonaggression against third countries would be adopted by the NATO countries and Warsaw Pact states in respect to one another and, at the same time, in respect to the world as a whole.

The socialist countries' proposal also envisages that the states of both alliances mutually pledge not to jeopardize the safety of international sea, air or space communications which pass through areas under no one's national jurisdiction.

The Warsaw Pact states proposed to the NATO countries that the treaty on mutual nonuse of force incorporate not only legal commitments on nonaggression but very substantial, dynamic commitments on joint positive actions in the interests of strengthening peace. These are commitments to hold talks in a spirit of good will on effective steps to halt the arms race, limit and reduce armaments and effect disarmament or to contribute by other accessible means to the success of the talks; to jointly consider practical steps on averting the danger of sudden attack and encourage the development of mutual exchange of military delegations and visits by warships and air force subunits; to work together in the sphere of strengthening the United Nations as a worldwide instrument of collective security and to cooperate in improving the effectiveness of the United Nations in terms of fulfilling, in accordance with its charter, tasks relating to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflict situations, the suppression of acts of aggression and the elimination of the threat to international peace and security.

"A treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations," the Political Declaration says, "would not, of course limit its participants' inalienable right to individual and collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. At the same time it would free the members of both alliances from the fear that the alliance commitments in operation within either alliance could be used for aggressive purposes against the members of the other alliance and that, consequently, those commitments would create a threat to their security."

In other words, if the Warsaw Pact states and North Atlantic alliance countries were to give one another a commitment not to use military force, the members of each alliance would have no reason to believe that there was threat of attack from the other side. Such a change in the political and legal atmosphere would signify a real improvement in the sphere of removing the mutual distrust between the states belonging to the two alliances. What a major step that would be on the path of strengthening security in Europe and how it would facilitate the reaching of agreements on practical measures on military detente on the continent.

And here is another not insignificant aspect of the socialist countries' proposal: It was not put forward on a bloc basis, nor was it put forward to perpetuate the bloc system. On the contrary, it is a question of creating an international political and international legal atmosphere in which gradual movement toward the disbandment of both alliances, as has long been proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, would become a reality. This is also stressed in the Political Declaration by the fact that, in addition to the members of the two alliances, all other interested European states could participate in the formulation and signing of the treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations and that all states in the world who wanted to accede to it could do so.

Finally, the new proposal by the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact has been put forward in the Political Declaration not in isolation but in the broad context of initiatives on problems of ending the arms race and of disarmament, questions linked to the continuation of the all-European process begun in Helsinki and various aspects of the settlement of conflict situations existing in different parts of the world. In that sense it represents a very large component of the socialist countries' international political program formulated in their Political Declaration as an alternative to nuclear holocaust. It is in reality combined with the well-known large scale nuclear arms limitation and reduction proposals put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Of course, it is not a question of one set of proposals being conditional upon another. The Political Declaration does not lay down priorities -- where to begin, what to do next or how to progress. The main thing is not to mark time but to move forward along all important avenues. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are ready to hold talks on various problems in parallel and at the same time. Success in one direction will promote progress in others. Such is the socialist states' unfailing and principled approach to world affairs.

Of course, the formulation and conclusion of a treaty between the members of the two main alliances on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations require the corresponding political will. The socialist states do not lack such political will. The question now is whether it exists among the North Atlantic Alliance countries.

Leading NATO statesmen -- from the U.S. President to the Italian foreign minister and from the Canadian prime minister to the FRG chancellor -- are declaring their intention of studying the proposals put forward in the Political Declaration.

Well, serious proposals undoubtedly need to be studied thoroughly. The people expect results from that study and businesslike moves in response. The socialist countries, as is well known, are ready for constructive dialogue. The sooner it begins and the more seriously and responsibly it is conducted, the better it will be for the fate of peace and the fate of mankind.

TASS ANALYST ON MANAGUA NONALIGNED MEETING

LD171332 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 17 Jan 83

["Important Decisions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: The emergency meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Managua and its results recorded in the final communique have furnished conclusive proof of the vitality, cohesion and effectiveness of the Movement of Non-Alignment. It has been confirmed again that this movement was and is an important factor of present-day international relations, exerting a positive influence on the world situation in the interests of enhancing peace, ensuring just and equitable cooperation between all countries and creating more favourable conditions for social progress.

The just-ended non-aligned forum, which gave an indepth analysis of the problems of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, dealt with very urgent and important issues. It is exactly in that part of the world, expecially in Central America, that tension caused by the interventionist policy of U.S. imperialism, which has sharply stepped up its efforts to implement it of late, and by its striving with the help of military force to stifle the peoples' struggle for freedom, democracy and independence and to destabilise the governments that Washington does not like, is growing fact. [sentence as received]

Despite the Reagan administration's desperate attempts to exert pressure on the non-aligned countries in a bid to frustrate the work of the Coordinating Bureau or, at least, to lead it away from discussing the essence of the questions on the agenda, the participants in the meeting have demonstrated their allegiance to the fundamental principles of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as against war and all forms of aggression. In the dock in Managua was the incumbent U.S. leadership, which has made armed interference, military threats, economic blackmail and pressure with regard to the Latin American and Caribbean state a matter of state policy.

The 116 attending delegations, representing the non-aligned countries as well as national liberation movements and international organisations, demanded at the meeting an immediate lifting of the economic blockade against Cuba and an immediate end to the other forms of U.S. hostile activity against that country. The Coordinating Bureau's sharp condemnation of U.S. aggressive policy in relation to Nicaragua is also assuming special significance.

With the help of its puppet and mercenaries, the United States is in essence already waging an undeclared war against that country in an effort to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution. There is no doubt that the Non-Aligned Movement's expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and their government will serve the cause of securing broader international support for their struggle for consolidating the revolutionary process, in defence of their sovereignty and independence.

Washington's policy of crude, including military, interference in the affairs of the other countries of the Western Hemisphere came under strong criticism at the meeting in Managua.

The participants in the meeting declared their support for all the Latin American nations, which are waging a just struggle for complete independence and national sovereignty, for democracy and social progress.

The decisions taken in Managua are a major contribution to the peoples' common struggle for peace and detente, for a just solution to the pressing problems of the times. The Non-Aligned Movement on the eve of the 7th non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi has made an important step to strengthening its unity and increasing its role in world politics.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST INTERFERENCE

LD172216 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is Behind the Fables of Soviet Infiltration Into the Middle East?"]

[Text] An old Afghan adage says: He worships God while thinking about stealing. We must quote this adage when we consider the speech delivered by American President Reagan and when we consider the other false statements of the U.S. Administration about the so-called infiltration of the Soviet Union into the Middle East. These dirty, misleading political statements have been repeated almost daily for more than 3 years. What are their aims?

Anyone who looks at a map sees that the Middle and Near East lies close to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and the socialist part of Europe. It is also clear that important sea routes pass through this area. For example, these routes link the western region of the Soviet Union with its province in the far east, a matter which is of extreme importance during the winter season when the frozen North Sea remains closed. This aspect is totally sufficient to explain the interest of Moscow and the East European capitals in the Middle and Near East. However, this interest takes a direction which has no relation to regional expansion or encroachment on the sovereignty of the states of the region. It is known that the Soviet Union does not have either concessions or military bases there. All that the Soviet Union wants is to preserve peace, security and stability in the region close to it.

Since December 1979 the creators of the fable of Soviet danger have been exploiting the factual presence of the Soviet limited military formation in Afghanistan. It is noted that this fact used to be exploited in two directions. First it was used to stir up a wave hostile to the Soviet Union in Islamic states about the alleged violence taking place there against the will and the religion of the Afghan people. Second, it was used to scare the governments and peoples of neighboring states, including Pakistan and Iran, that this presence was nothing but a prelude for expansion and for Soviet tanks to head to the banks of the Gulf to capture the oil fields.

More than 3 years have passed and look at what is happening now in Kabul and in the other towns and villages of Afghanistan. For a number of subsequent days, numerous demonstrations have been taking place in protest against foreign intervention in the affairs of this state. Who has carried out this intervention? Could it be a Soviet intervention? No, naturally. It is an American intervention, specifically by President Reagan, who is losing sleep because of his intense anxiety about a possible realization of a peaceful settlement to the Afghanistan issue and a possible normalization of the situation in the region. Through U.S. instigation, hostile activities continue along the border of this country. Armed criminals are being sent to Afghanistan to burn schools and hospitals. And to kill imams during their speeches at the mosques -- in brief, to carry out dirty acts of piracy.

Regarding the second subject: Have foreign aircraft appeared in the skies of Pakistan or the Gulf countries? Yes, they have. Are they Soviet? Naturally not. They are American. American aircraft equipped with AWACS systems have appeared. In Oman, American Marine landings are being repeated. One recalls that they have already established a foothold in the Egyptian Sinai and in Beirut, let alone Pakistan which basks the Afghan counterrevolution with money generously paid by Washington.

The build-up of an American military presence has gained new evil designs at the start of 1983. This is due to the establishment by the U.S. Defense Department of the so-called Central Command whose activities cover nineteen Asian and African states including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti, Egypt and Jordan. Just imagine, sirs, what clamor would have been raised by Western propaganda had the Soviet Union done something like this. Now it has been decided to set up auxiliary staging posts and stores for the equipment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, which include 230,000 American soldiers, in order to be able to immediately intervene in any spot where -- in Washington's view -- danger faces the ill-reputed vital American interests, despite the fact that these spots are thousands of kilometers away from the shores of the United States. These forces are now claiming the right to have their own forward formations in the active domain of the Central Command.

So we see that the United States hides behind the subject of the Soviet military danger to the Middle and Near East to actively extend its military presence. At the same time it tries through intimidation and creating alarm to split the nonaligned Islamic states in the region and to turn some states against others. In this way tension, which does not constitute a fictitious danger but a real danger against the peoples of the Middle and Near East, is being used.

As for the Soviet Union, it remains firm in its posture which has been stressed in the political statement of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, signed along with the Soviet Union by the other states. The statement says: The socialist countries will continue to exert their utmost efforts to maintaining a general peace inseparable from recognizing the rights of all peoples and states.

TASS, REUTER SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD171110 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- TASS and REUTER signed a protocol on cooperation here today. It provides for continuing efforts to expand cooperation, including in the joint use of communications lines and in assisting each other with the distribution of general political and special-interest news services.

The protocol was signed by S.A. Losev, TASS director-general, and G. Renfrew, REUTER director-general.

WEINBERGER DIRECTIVE OUTLINES U.S. MILITARY PLANS

LD171242 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 17 TASS -- (TASS correspondent V. Legantsov).

The United States is making horrendous plans for unleashing and conducting protracted nuclear warfare against the Soviet Union in the hope of winning it, the American news agency UPI reports. The agency has got hold of a copy of a secret paper of the Pentagon and the National Security Council, a defence directive for the 1984-1988 fiscal years, which unambiguously states that the escalation of a conflict with the participation of general-purpose forces to the level of nuclear war is a major element of U.S. military strategy. It is claimed that the United States has the capability to win such a war. This bulky 136-page document has attached to it a memorandum signed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on March 22, 1982.

The paper unequivocally orients the U.S. Armed Forces towards delivering the first nuclear strike at targets in Soviet territory and in the Warsaw Treaty countries, in particular, by medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe. Under the Pentagon's plans, the control centres of the Soviet military and political structure, the nuclear and conventional armed forces and the largest possible devastation of industrial projects in the USSR and its allies are envisioned. The UPI links to the plans the Reagan administration's intention to deploy U.S. Pershing-2 nuclear ballistic missiles and nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in Western Europe beginning with the end of this year.

The document attaches particular importance to the Middle East. It stresses that the United States should be prepared to send its troops to that region even if it merely seems that there is a threat to the safe access to oil in the Persian Gulf. It is pointed out here that there is no need to wait for an invitation of oil producers allied with the U.S.

The document decrees that the Department of the Army must develop and introduce a new, improved type of medium-range nuclear missiles to replace Lance missiles deployed in West European countries. The Marines are to modernize Harrier planes so that they could carry nuclear weapons, and the Navy Department is obliged to begin as early as the next fiscal year regular patrolling of the circumference of the borders of the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries with the help of AWAC'S.

The paper exposes the dangerous plans of the administration for the extensive militarization of outer space and directs the U.S. Armed Forces to carry out preparations to deliver an effective strike from outer space. It points out particularly that the United States should not sign any international treaty banning the development of space weapons systems. These weapons, according to the authors of the paper, will add considerably to the U.S. military capabilities. America plans to deploy anti-satellite weapons in outer space by 1987.

The document graphically shows the worth of the Washington administration's claims about its "special commitment" to the process of arms limitation and reduction. It specifically examines the possibility of a U.S. refusal to conduct arms control talks with the USSR if they interfere with the implementation of Washington's plans to tip the balance of military forces in its favour. The paper does not exclude either the thwarting of the existing anti-missile defence agreements between the two countries if this is necessary to produce a basing mode for MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

UPI points out that the goals set in the paper are integral elements of President Reagan's strategy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and reflect the ideas of the Defence Department and the National Security Council on guidelines for military policy for the next five years. The news agency stresses specifically that the paper disregards the possibility of reaching agreement or practising peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.

Further Details

LD172344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] New reports have appeared in the American press about Washington's militarist plans. Our correspondent Yevgeniy (Pitko) reports from New York.

[Begin recording] Pentagon spending has increased by 18 percent in the 1983 budget. Americans are being instilled with the false idea that a new spiral in the arms race is essential, allegedly for their self-defense. What the administration's plans are in reality is shown by a document prepared by the U.S. Defense Department and the National Security Council. The document and the corresponding memorandum signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger are called a directive in defense for 1984-88, i.e., an action guide for the U.S. war machine for the coming 5 years.

Some points in the Pentagon plan which have become known in the press give people who are already used to Washington's sabre-rattling very serious cause for reflection. The document denies the possibility of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, and in essence is aimed at achieving victory in a prolonged nuclear war. Here are some of the provisions of the document: The United States of America should be capable of waging war with the Soviet Union over an indeterminate period of time; the United States of America should be ready to wage war from space. In this connection it is proposed that antisatellite weapons be created by 1987. Local news media point out that the Pentagon plan is a justification of the need for the massive buildup of nuclear weapons being undertaken by the Reagan administration and also a guide to their application. [end recording]

SEROV: DIRECTIVE 'CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM'

LD171858 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 17 Jan 83

["The Plans of Nuclear 'Crusaders'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

In paying lip service to the need to limit and even reduce nuclear armaments, the Reagan administration is actually hatching monstrous schemes to unleash and wage a "protracted" nuclear war against the Soviet Union, and plans to deal a first nuclear strike to the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member countries, using medium-range weapons. This is evidenced by a classified report of the Pentagon and the U.S. National Security Council, which got into the possession of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL.

The document spelling out the guidelines in the field of defence for 1984-1988 financial years, states the principal provisions of the new U.S. military strategy. The basis for this strategy is a gradual escalation of a military conflict to the level of a nuclear war which the United States, in the opinion of Pentagon strategists, is allegedly capable of winning.

The ideological and political basis for this adventurist military strategy is the "crusade" against communism announced by the U.S. President last summer. In a bid to resuscitate Dulles' "roll-back communism" policy in the new conditions when a military-strategic parity has been reached between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, the Washington "crusaders" embarked on a course to upset this parity and to attain a nuclear edge.

The long-term programme for a build-up of strategic armaments, worked out last year at the behest of the White House incumbent, aims at building up a potential to inflict the first nuclear blow on the Soviet Union and to "win" the nuclear war.

It is this that accounts for Washington's obstructionist tactics at the negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments. This also accounts for the U.S. refusal to commit itself not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons as this is proposed by the Soviet Union.

It should be stressed that the deployment, scheduled for the end of this year, in Western Europe of almost 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, above all "Pershing-2" missiles is part of the Washington administration's plans. Considering the very short time it takes these missiles to reach the target, they are for the United States clearly a first strike weapon. Sharply destablising the military-strategic situation on the continent and inviting a potential response nuclear strike against their European allies, Washington strategists themselves hope to "sit it out" in the hypothetical safety overseas.

Illusory schemes: There will be no winners or defeated in a nuclear war. No matter what plans for a "limited" or a "protracted" nuclear war do they concoct on the banks of the Potomac, the aggressor, should it decide on such an adventure, will be in for a crushing response blow. The anti-nuclear movement, which is gathering momentum in Western Europe and in the United States proper, is an indication that the peoples do not wish to become victims of the demented schemes of the nuclear "crusaders".

CHERVOV REPLIES TO WEINBERGER PRESS STATEMENTS

AU171228 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jan 83 p 3

[APN report "especially written for NARODNA ARMIYA" entitled "How Weinberger 'Discovered' a New 'Window of Vulnerability,'" on comments made by USSR Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, "Soviet military-political expert," date, place not given]

[Text] At a recently organized press conference U.S. Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger spoke on the "increase of the Soviet threat," trying to prove that, ostensibly, the U.S. nuclear potential was inferior in its quality indexes to that of the USSR.

Weinberger's statement -- that the policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons is unacceptable to the United States and NATO because it leads to an increase in the "Soviet military threat" -- is sheer nonsense, thinks Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military-political expeort.

The Pentagon chief's argument that "the West does not trust the USSR and has the right to defend itself" (the West has and can respond with nuclear weapons to the "possible" use of conventional weapons by the USSR) does not stand criticism.

The Soviet expert recalls that the socialist countries have repeatedly proposed that agreement be reached on the nonuse of conventional and nuclear weapons. However, the United States and NATO have rejected this sensible proposal, and furthermore, in order to defend their aggressive course, leading U.S. circles have made up all kinds of cockamamy stories about the non-existent "Soviet military threat," have intensively developed military plans, cynically considered "limited," "continuous," and "rational" nuclear missile war, and created a military psychosis in the United States and Western Europe.

Gen N. Chervov stressed that those at the helm in Washington view the USSR in a distorted manner and are being led in their policy on the USSR by pathological hatred and not by realistic and sensible positions.

Concerning Weinberger's discourse on the "irrationality of freezing nuclear arms," because such a freeze ostensibly "increases the threat of a nuclear war" on the part of the USSR, Gen N. Chervov thinks that this does not contain anything new. The U.S. secretary of defense is to a great extent appealing to U.S. voters in the nine states in which the resolution on "freezing nuclear arms" was submitted to referendum during the November 1982 elections.

The Soviet expert shows the emptiness of Weinberger's statement on the so-called "quality lag" of the U.S. nuclear potential in comparison with that of the USSR and his claim that almost 75 percent of the nuclear warheads of the U.S. strategic arms are 15 years old. He presented evidence based on clearly false statistics, counting on the ignorance of the public.

In reality, Gen N. Chervov declares, the United States is constantly perfecting the nuclear warheads of its strategic arms. He cites data proving that in past decades the strategic potential of U.S. nuclear warheads has increased 2.5 times. Three new warheads are added daily to the U.S. nuclear potential. In addition, there is a sharp increase not only in the quantitative growth but also in the qualitative perfection of the warheads and as a result their precision, power and reliability are increasing.

It is not difficult to conclude that statements on an ostensible "qualitative lag" of U.S. nuclear potential are intended to mask the real intentions of U.S. policy, the Soviet expert stresses. Such statements are a classical example of how the so-called "window of vulnerability" is being fabricated through lies. On this basis the United States is increasing the arms race and aims at achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Gen Nikolay Chervov refutes Weinberger's statements to the effect that during the seventies the United States froze the level of its strategic arms and therefore lags behind the USSR. Specifically, he cites statistics on the great quantities of 3 new weapon systems developed in recent years, on the introduction of 550 Minuteman III ICBM's with 3 warheads each, on the deployment of 30 nuclear missile carriers and almost 500 Poseidon C-3 submarines, each armed with 10-14 warheads, and so forth.

These facts prove, the Soviet expert says, that there is no "window of vulnerability." Today, as in the past, there is parity in the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States. This is an irrefutable truth, which the Pentagon chief is trying to distort in vain.

COMMISSION ON STRATEGIC FORCES CRITICIZED

PM141601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pushing Through Militarist Programs"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jan -- The U.S. Government is taking practical steps to build up its vast nuclear potential with the aim of disrupting the approximate military balance that now exists and securing unilateral military advantages for the United States. That is how the creation of the so-called "Commission on Strategic Forces" announced by President R. Reagan can be assessed.

The President has appointed to the commission outright "hawks" who have repeatedly come out in public in favor of an accelerated increase in the U.S. nuclear potential. The chairman of the commission is B. Scowcroft, former national security adviser to the U.S. President, who is well-known for his militarist views, and his deputy is T. Reed, former U.S. Air Force secretary and currently the President's special adviser on national security issues. The commission also includes former Defense Secretary H. Brown, former Secretary of State A. Haig, former CIA Director R. Helms and others.

The main task of the commission is to elaborate recommendations concerning the best mode of basing the new MX ICBM's, which are a first-strike weapon. As is known, the "Dense Pack" plan for basing the MX missiles proposed by the Reagan administration met with serious criticism on Capitol Hill and stormy protests throughout the country.

Under tremendous public pressure last December the U.S. Congress "froze" appropriations of $988 million for the production and deployment of the first five MX ballistic missiles. The legislators imposed a ban on spending these resources until such time as Congress approves a method of basing the MX. At the same time Congress appropriated $2.5 billion for specific research and development work, including the production of test models of the MX missiles. So local observers regard the formation of this consultative commission above all as a tactical maneuver by the administration with the aim of "appeasing" Congress and ensuring the unhindered implementation of the MX program.

Moreover, as commission chairman R. Scowcroft stated after meeting with the President, the commission will also "examine the overall state of American nuclear forces" and prepare recommendations on increasing their effectiveness. AP notes in this connection that the commission "will recommend improving the U.S. strategic nuclear forces."

TASS REPORTS NEW YORK 'ANTIWAR' DEMONSTRATION

LD152026 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] New York, January 15 TASS -- A mass antiwar demonstration was held in the center of New York. Its participants, representatives of major public organizations of the USA, gathered at the Riverside research institute which fulfills the Pentagon's orders for the development of various types of mass destruction weapons. The demonstration's aim was to say a resolute "no" to the reckless course of the U.S. Administration at the build-up of nuclear arsenals.

The police were sent to disperse the demonstration. Some 50 people were arrested.

CIA'S FUNDING, OPERATIONS REPORTEDLY INCREASING

LD172244 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 17 TASS -- At present the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is sharply stepping up its activity, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, adding that at present there is occurring a major, in the entire U.S. history except the war time, increase in the appropriations for the intelligence activities. Pointing out that the precise figures are kept a secret by the Reagan administration, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE says that the rates of appropriations to meet the needs of CIA are even outstripping the growth in the amount of money earmarked for the Pentagon. Thus, in the current 1983 financial year alone, the magazine writes, this sum has gone up 25 per cent compared to the 18 per cent increment in the military budget. According to the journal's assessment, the CIA budget has already exceeded 1.5 billion dollars, and the appropriations will continue to increase throughout the eighties. The CIA is now the most rapidly growing institution of federal government.

The Central Intelligence Agency uses the means allocated to step up and expand all its activities. The past two years have seen an increase in the number of its employees, reaching the figure of 16 thousand. Operations abroad have been sharply expanded, including secret operations to influence developments in other states, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE says.

Besides. the President again gave permission to the agency to carry out operations inside the United States, the magazine stresses, noting that the present CIA Director William Casey has defined with absolute clarity his objectives -- more money, more employees, more aggressiveness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE points out that the CIA has received a White House o.k. for spying after American citizens and collecting information inside the United States. Thus, for instance, the CIA now has the right to broadly question Americans about their ties abroad, to open private mail without any permission from judicial authorities, etc.

Secret CIA operations abroad are also being stepped up, the magazine emphasizes further, stating that the Reagan administration is not afraid to resort to such operations, including military force, to "safeguard" U.S. interests abroad. Besides, the magazine says, the Reagan administration regards the secret operations as an accepted instrument of its foreign policy. By way of an example of such illegal activity pursued by Langley, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE cites financing and training by the CIA of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groups bent on deposing the lawful government of Nicaragua. Referring to the "secret war against the Sandinistas" as a "major CIA operation of the past decade," the magazine says that scores of CIA agents are now stationed in Honduras where those groups are based, as well as in other neighbouring countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE has also learnt other facts of subversive activities pursued, under the Reagan administration, by the "cloak and dagger knights" in different parts of the world.

In the Middle East, the magazine savs, the CIA spends millions of dollars to purchase arms for paramilitary groups in Iran, opposed to the existing regime. Simultaneously, the CIA is trying to finance and bring together Iranian emigre forces in France and Egypt, and has even set up a clandestine radio station in Iran.

Giving speical attention to the "undeclared war" of CIA against Afghanistan, THE NEW YORK MAGAZINE stresses that it is an open secret the agency has of late significantly expanded its shipments of weapons and ammunition to the Afghan basmatches [budmashes -- worthless persons].

So, the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE graphically attests to the fact that the Reagan administration is using as broadly as never before the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for whipping up tensions in different parts of the world, and for attempting to further illegally and secretly U.S. interests abroad.

U.S. PAPER CITED ON REAGAN POPULARITY

LD162250 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 17 TASS -- "The two year jubilee" of the Reagan administration which is due in the next few days, has been marked, in the opinion of the American press, by complete failure of home and foreign policy, disorder and differences inside the Washington top lineup, the unprecedentedly sharp drop in Americans' confidence in the head of the White House. In its Sunday issue the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES stresses that now when President Reagan is approaching the second anniversary of his term in office he found himself an object of extremely sharp criticism, with his popularity, judging by public opinion polls, is dropping, deficits of the federal budget are catastrophically on the rise, just as the doubt as to the President's ability to direct both on the home and foreign policy fronts. THE NEW YORK TIMES political new analyst James Reston notes in another article that never before during his stay in power has President Reagan been under such strong criticism from the press and both political parties. It is quite obvious, he stresses, that this by no means can be described as vote of confidence in the President and his policy.

ZHAO ZIYANG RETURNS FROM MIDEAST, AFRICA TOUR

LD180850 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing January 18 TASS -- The premier of the PRC State Council, Zhao Ziyang, has returned here after a month-long trip, which took him to a number of Arab and African countries.

COMPARISONS OF NOVOYE VREMYA ON USSR-PRC TIES

Moscow Mandarin Version

Moscow in Mandarin to China carries on 14 January the 14 January NOVOYE VREMYA article entitled "What Is the Purpose?" Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 14 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages B 1 through B 4, reveals the two reports to be identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, first line the Moscow Mandarian version reads:

[Text] Listeners: The Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA has published an article by its observer entitled "What Is the Purpose?" Please Listen to the article which follows.

Last year was...(Picking up second paragraph; supplying new introductory paragraph)

Paragraph 5, line 3, page B 2 the Moscow Mandarin version adds:

'Within a half century, explanatory note: with 100 years [as heard] beginning with the...(Rewording passage and supplying editorial notation)

Paragraph 9, antepenultimate line, page B 3, the Moscow Mandarin item reads:

...any Chinese territory. Should not those who raise the seizure contention and define Chinese territory in this way have a guilty conscience? (Rewording last sentence of the paragraph)

NOVOYE VREMYA Text

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA No 3 in Russian publishes on 14 January on pages 10-12 the "Observer" [Obozrevatel] article entitled "Why Is This Necessary?" [Zachem Eto Nuzhno?] Comparison with the Moscow TASS item published in the 14 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages B 1 through B 4, reveals the following differences:

Paragraph 3, line 5, page B 2, NOVOYE VREMYA reads:

...is claimed, once "belonged" to China and which it "lost" as a result of "seizures" by Russia. Such...(Adding quotation marks and rewording)

Paragraph 5, line 6, same page, NOVOYE VREMYA reads:

...territory from the Soviet-Chinese frontier to...(Adding "Soviet")

Paragraph 8, line 8, same page the journal reads:

...Soviet by "Chinese names." Last but not....(Adding quotation marks)

Paragraph 6, line 2, page B 3, NOVOYE VREMYA reads:

...alleged to have "belonged" to China at...(Adding quotation marks)

Paragraph 10, line 1 same page the journal reads:

...as Chinese lands "lost" as a result...(Adding quotation marks)

Same paragraph, last line reads:

...the basis of free self-determination." (Adding "free")

Paragraph 3, line 3, page B 4, NOVOYE VREMYA reads:

...territory Beijing once "claimed" for the Chinese...(Adding quotation marks)

In addition to the above-listed punctuation changes, the NOVOYE VREMYA text deletes the double quotation marks used by TASS and substitutes double for single quotation marks as appropriate.

TASS PREVIEWS NAKASONE'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD172330 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Wasington January 17 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone came for an official visit to the capital city of the United States today. He will have negotiations with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other American leaders. Discussed will be a broad range of international and bilateral problems, including serious economic difficulties, being experienced by Western countries, trade contradictions between the two countries, the situation in Asia, Middle East, East-West relations, Japan's military program, etc.

The visit takes place at a time when, as is admitted by the American and Japanese press, the relations between Washington and Tokyo are very tense. Washington, which conducts the course of heightening international tension and war preparations, stubbornly seeks from Tokyo invigoration of militaristic preparations, the build up of military expenditures. As a result, Japan's military spendings this year will grow by 6.5 percent. But in Washington they consider this "insufficient".

Trade relations between the two countries are extremely tense. Trade, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out, is the most explosive sphere of American-Japanese relations.

IZVESTIYA CITES ASIAN ALARM OVER JAPAN'S MILITARISM

PM171143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Letter From Manila": "Justified Alarm"]

[Text] Manila [no date given] -- A dashing American cowboy with a dazzling Hollywood smile is handing a gunbelt to a fat Japanese in a kimono. A peasant in a coolie hat, observing this scene with horror, lets out a despairing cry of "oh, no!" The peasant bears the inscription: "Southeast Asia." Such was the cartoon published recently in the Manila newspaper BULLETIN today.

Its appearance is justified. The intensification of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo, Japan's active involvement in the implementation of the Pentagon's geopolitical schemes, the militarization of the country that is taking place under pressure from the overseas partner and the revival of forces harboring dreams of a "great Japanese empire" are arousing the gravest fears among the Southeast Asian states.

All these factors are also helping to exacerbate in those countries anti-Japanese feeling, which, as local observers have repeatedly pointed out, lies "right on the surface" there. There are several reasons for this. The main one is the memory of the horrors of Japanese occupation in World War II, the invaders' atrocities and the years of oppression and degradation experienced by the peoples of the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. Another reason is Japan's headlong economic expansion in the ASEAN countries, which has been called a "second invasion," and its desire to use them as a market for the Japanese monopolies' output and as a raw materials appendage of them. And finally -- as the Philippines press often writes -- the hordes of unceremonious Japanese tourists flooding these countries, who seem to believe that yen banknotes relieve them of the need to take account of local morals and customs, also make their "contribution" to intensifying anti-Japanese feeling.

It is no coincidence that the ASEAN countries react unusually sharply to all manifestations of what prominent Philippine publicist Teodoro Valencia has called the "samurai syndrome."

The latest manifestation of this "syndrome" was the recent attempt to revise school history textbooks and to distort events so as to conceal the Japanese military's crimes.

As is well known, those attempts were decisively rebuffed and provoked a storm of protest in many Far Eastern and Southeast Asian states. The magazine PHILIPPINES PANORAMA recalled the years of Japanese tyranny: "Three-quarters of Manila was razed to the ground and thousands of innocent people were tortured and killed in the cells of Fort Santiago and other prisons in the country." The participants in a mass rally devoted to the international day of the struggle for peace held in Manila unanimously condemned the U.S.-encouraged revival of Japanese militarism, which poses a grave threat to the region's peoples. A wave of mass protest demonstrations has swept through many Southeast Asian countries.

ASEAN countries' officials, in turn, have also opposed the attempts by Japanese ruling circles to distort historical events. Thus, Philippine Foreign Minister C. Romulo called Tokyo's attempt to portray in a distorted light Japan's occupation of neighboring Asian countries a "dangerous trend." Rejecting Tokyo's assertion that the textbook "amendments" are an internal Japanese affair, C. Romulo stated that "the peoples of Asia, particularly those who suffered grim trials during World War II, have an interest in the accurate and truthful coverage of historical events."

The ASEAN states can see that the modernization of the Japanese military machine is taking place under unremitting U.S. pressure. M. Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, has stated peremptorily that "the Japanese must, can and will increase their contribution to defense" (here read: to the intensification of military might). For their part, Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman openly admit that "we are carrying out all our defense planning within the framework of U.S. planning."

The framework of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation is constantly expanding and embracing more and more new spheres. Washington intends to transform Japan into its regional strike force and to entrust it with policing functions. Pentagon strategists have "measured off" a 1,000-mile "patrol zone" for Japan. These sea "patrols" would mean, Hassan Habib, Indonesian ambassador to the United States, has remarked, that Japanese warships would appear off other peoples' coasts. In fact according to diagrams published in the press, the Philippines fall entirely within the "patrol zone." As the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW has written in this context, some countries in the region would prefer the Japanese islands to be somewhere else, off California, for example....

The Southeast Asian states' alarm is natural. It is attested, in particular, by the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by ASIAN WEEK in 40 small cities in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka. The poll's findings were highly expressive. Some 57 percent of those participating in the poll stated that the revival of militarism in the Land of the Rising Sun is a threat to all Asia. Some 86 percent believe that in rewriting history, Japanese militarists are trying to hide their own crimes. "The Japanese showed their true face at Pearl Harbor," one poll participant replied.

Japanese ruling circles, reiterating Washington's "arguments," try to justify their country's course toward militarization by means of the mythical "Soviet threat." Considerably propaganda effort is also being spent on creating in the ASEAN countries an image of Japan as a "peaceful neighbor," a "reliable partner" and a "close friend" and, it is claimed, values the interests of the region's states. The U.S.-Japanese alliance is publicized here as a "shield and sword" defending the "Free World's borders."

Japan, it seems, is the "shield" reliably defending the region while the United States is the "sword" ready to strike down the enemy. However, such playing with metaphors cannot scare sober-minded politicians and public figures in the states of the "five." "I do not trust the Japanese," Philippine President F. Marcos has bluntly stated, noting that he is very concerned at U.S. pressure on Japan aimed at increasing the latter's military strength.

Tokyo is indeed very alarmed at the anti-Japanese feeling within the ASEAN countries and reacts extremely sensitively to statements by the "five's" leaders expressing concern at Japan's involvement in the Pentagon's military-strategic plans. As his first foreign policy "act," newly elected [Japanese] Prime Minister Y. Nakasone telephoned all the ASEAN heads of state and assured them that Japan was paying "special attention" to relations with ASEAN and was hoping for "close cooperation" with them.

For its part, Washington is also taking active part in allaying the fears existing in the countries of the "five." U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger acted as advocate of Japanese militarism during a recent trip to the countries of the region. During his tour, the Pentagon chief spared no effort in order to prove that Japan, in forging samurai swords, is thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace and stability. Who is he kidding?

Japan's transformation into a mighty militarist power is inevitably connected with the rapid development of its military industry. Aided by the Pentagon the national Defense Agency is rapidly modernizing its military arsenals and is developing "surface-to-surface" missiles. Japan's military-industrial complex, the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote recently, is impatiently awaiting the day when the ban will be lifted on the export of Japanese weapons.

The Southeast Asian peoples cannot remain indifferent to the rebirth of Japanese militarism and are demanding a halt to the dangerous course of development in the region, which threatens their national interests and international security.

JAPANESE MINISTER ABE'S EUROPEAN TOUR REVIEWED

OW140659 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has concluded his tour of European countries. Prior to his departure for Europe, the mass media in Japan termed his European tour as the first stride into the international arena taken by the Nakasone administration. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following comments:

The most notable topic of Foreign Minister Abe's negotiations held during his European tour deals with various problems of Japan's trade and economic relations with these European countries. Japan has an enormous trade surplus with the EEC countries, and this has caused more acute contradictions between Japan and the EEC countries. The European countries' trade deficits with Japan amounted to $15 billion in 1982. And they denounced Japan for continuing its uncontrolled export of commodities to the markets of these countries while imposing restrictions on commodity imports to the Japanese market from these European countries.

A few days prior to the departure of its foreign minister for Europe, the Japanese Government took the measure of cutting tariffs imposed on 75 industrial and agricultural products in an effort to curb the discontent among the European countries to some extent. However, the result fell short of expectations.

Terming the measures taken by the Japanese Government as too mild, the parties that the Japanese minister dealt with in his negotiations asked for further trade liberalization of the Japanese market.

The acute contradictions between Japan and the European countries will also have an impact on Japan's stand in trade with the United States. Japan's trade surplus with the United States amounted to $20 billion in 1982. In this connection, the United States is also demanding that Japan increase its imports of U.S. commodities. It is quite obvious that such a demand will be explicitly brought up during the upcoming visit to the United States by Prime Minister Nakasone. Thus, Japan seems to be caught between the "hammer" held by the United States and the "anvil" held by the European countries.

It seems that the commentator of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN had the same view in mind in stating that the acuteness of criticism against Japan noted even after the Japanese minister's return from his European tour had exposed Japan's isolated position on this issue.

There is another political side effect of Foreign Minister Abe's tour of European countries. In highlighting Japan's solidarity with the European countries, the Japanese minister sought to avoid isolating Japan's stand. As reported by the SANKEI SHIMBUM, prior to Abe's visit to Europe, the Japanese Foreign Ministry had worked out a policy aimed at strengthening cooperation among Japan, the United States and the European countries as well as at promoting Japan's participation in discussions and conferences of various NATO organs. All five countries the Japanese minister visited are NATO countries, and Foreign Minister Abe did hold talks with these countries on these topics.

What should be noted is that Mr. Abe stressed in these negotiations that a common policy toward the Soviet Union should be worked out among Japan, the United States and the European countries. It gave an impression that the Japanese foreign minister had called on the European nations to follow the United States on this issue in an all-round way.

At the press conference held right after his return from his European tour, Foreign Minister Abe mentioned that closer interchanges with the NATO countries should be promoted. Abe's remarks can be viewed as an indication that Japan will further its cooperation with this military bloc. In this way, Japan has been drawn into deeper involvement with the U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Government seems to deem it possible to somewhat disarm the criticism against Japan by its rivals, the imperialist countries, by strengthening its military and political cooperation with the United States and the European countries. However, this will not lessen the danger to peace entailed in such a policy.

KIM IL-SONG'S REMARKS ON SOVIET RELATIONS CITED

OW160645 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, made the following remarks on DPRK-USSR relations in his answers to an ASAHI SHIMBUN questionaire:

The friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union has been making fruitful development. We established friendly and cooperative ties with the Soviet Union a long time ago and have been developing them ever since. The Korean people value this kind of relationship with the Soviet Union. They will do everything in their power to strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendly ties in the future, as they did in the past.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW IN ASAHI SHIMBUN REPORTED

PM180925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 -- For the Asian peoples today to ensure lasting peace and security in Asia is a very important and pressing matter, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song said in an interview to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN.

The imperialists of the United States, he said, are now attaching must importance to Asia in the fulfillment of their plans of establishing world domination. They have created a multitude of military bases in strategic points of Asia and adjoining areas, constantly keeping there large contingents of troops, continuing their interference in the affairs of Asian countries.

Kim Il-song noted that the American imperialists are trying to provoke a new war in Korea. Lately the United States is bringing to South Korea large quantities of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation. American imperialism is harboring a plan of establishing a system of a tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea.

Relaxation of tension and removal of the danger of war in Korea, he stressed, require a replacement of the armistice agreement in Korea with a peace agreement. The American authorities should respond to the DPRK's proposal to conclude such an agreement, evacuate their troops from South Korea and terminate actions threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

The leader of the DPRK noted that to ensure security in the Korean Peninsula it is necessary to achieve Korea's unification as soon as possible. We hope, Kim Il-song said, that the unification of Korea will be carried out by peaceful means and not by force of arms.

Touching on relations between the USSR and the DPRK he said: We have long established and are steadily developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Today, too, Korean-Soviet friendship is developing fruitfully. The Korean people cherish these relations and will further make every effort to strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendship.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON INDIA

PM171359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov "International Commentary": "Dangerous Interference"]

[Text] It is well known that India is one of the Asian Continent's largest countries with a population exceeding 680 million. Occupied with reviving its economy, India is pursuing a peace-loving and independent foreign policy aimed at removing the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean, limiting arms and strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. Such a policy is having a beneficial influence on the international atmosphere. It has won great prestige for India in the world arena, especially among the developing countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement which it helped to found.

On the other hand, such a foreign policy on the part of India causes irritation among U.S. ruling circles since it hinders their aggressive strategic plans. Washington is trying to induce India to follow in the slipstream of U.S. foreign policy. With this aim in mind it is resorting to a wide range of anti-Indian actions often not stopping at outright pressure and blackmail. In an attempt to weaken India, undermind its national unity and territorial integrity and thereby force it to abandon its independent foreign policy, U.S. special services are flagrantly interfering in India's internal affairs and openly assisting various separatist groupings which are operating in the border states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and in the country's strategically important northeast regions.

Provocative attacks on India by the U.S. mass media have become more frequent. Thus, TIME magazine published a map in which part of the Indian state of Gujarat is designated Pakistani territory and the states of Jammu and Kashmir are shown as "disputed territory." NEWSWEEK has designated the Indian state of Sikkim as an "independent state." Such "mistakes" cannot be explained by U.S. editors' lack of geographical knowledge. Delhi has assessed this as part of an overall propaganda campaign hostile toward India.

The United States is intensively arming Pakistan with which India has territorial disputes. A deal has been concluded between the United States and Pakistan's military regime for military supplies worth $3.2 billion including F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Experts note the increase in the Pakistani Army's offensive rather than defensive potential which is being viewed with great alarm in India. The arming of Pakistan should be viewed through the prism of the U.S. desire to transform the former into an obedient executor of its schemes in Asia including those against India, into a guardian of U.S. interests in the region and a sort of "police baton." Indian prime minister I. Gandhi, answering questions from the U.S. newspaper (PENN), expressed concern at the deliveries of F-16 aircraft of Pakistan. "Pakistan's receipt of these aircraft represent a threat to... India," she said. At the same time, I. Gandhi noted that "deliveries of U.S. weapons to Islamabad create a grave threat to Pakistan itself."

With U.S. knowledge and consent, Western countries are objectively helping Pakistan's generals to create a nuclear bomb. In an attempt to further inflame the atmosphere in relations between India and Pakistan, the U.S. newspaper, the WASHINGTON POST recently spread a provocative "rumor" to the effect that India intends to bomb Pakistan's uranium enrichment plant hidden deep in the mountains.

The Afghan question is an acute issue through which U.S. envoys are pressuring India. At talks in Delhi, L. Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state, tried to get India to abandon its principled stance on the Afghan question which is that India, as I. Gandhi recently stated, considers it the country's task to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere which would promote peaceful political dialogue between the interested countries.

By no means least among the methods of pressuring India are the loans and credits granted to India through the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] which are under U.S. control. The latter does not like Indian economic policy which, in Washington's opinion, is of an "excessively independent character." Washington is making the granting of IMF and IBRD loans to India dependent on the fulfillment of a number of conditions which, in the opinion of Indian experts, are designed ultimately to make the Indian economy subordinate to U.S. capital. "However, India will never agree to become a puppet in the hands of foreign capital," the newspaper NEW WAVE writes, "and will firmly pursue the economic policy that meets its national interests."

India's leaders have repeatedly requested that U.S. leaders should stop arming Pakistan and abandon their policy of destabilizing the international situation in the region. However, a deaf ear has been turned to all this.

"The Reagan administration," THE INDIAN EXPRESS wrote recently, "shows no intention of changing its foriegn policy at all in those spheres where U.S. militarist interests clash with Indian interests." Consequently, the responsibility for the tense situation in the South and Souteast Asian region also rests on the United States.

PROTOCOL WITH INDIA PLANS MORE TRADE IN 1983

PM141709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Delhi, 25 Dec -- Indian-Soviet talks on developing trade between the two countries within the framework of the trade agreement for 1981-1985 have ended here. A protocol was signed on commodity turnover between the USSR and India for 1983 providing for further growth in bilateral trade. The Soviet Union will increase exports of machinery and equipment, as well as certain types of raw materials and semimanufactured goods essential to the Indian economy. Deliveries of both traditional Indian export commodities and industrial output from India to the USSR will in turn increase.

Commenting on the talks which have ended, PATRIOT points out that a time when India is coming up against the problem of shrinking markets in the West as a result of the Western powers' protectionist policy the Soviet Union is a reliable trading partner, constantly widening its market for Indian commodities. Our trade with the USSR is growing steadily and becoming increasingly multifaceted. This partnership is advantageous to both sides and accords with India's national interests, the newspaper emphasizes.

SUPREME SOVIET, CPSU CONDOLENCES TO SFRY, LCY

LD172100 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have sent the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the SFRY Presidency a telegram which says, among other things:

The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet express deep condolences in connection with the death of Vladimir Bakaric, prominent Yugoslav politician, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. We ask you to convey our sincere sympathies to the family and relatives of the deceased.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS' ROLE IN POLAND ASSESSED

LD172221 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw January 17 TASS -- Facts convincingly show that Western propaganda is waging instigatory activities against the Polish People's Republic and rendering support for antisocialist elements in Poland on which the aggressive forces of the United States and NATO stake, stresses a brochure by the press bureau of the Polish Government, published here.

The unsavory role is played in that by journalists from the United States, West Germany and other NATO countries who are accredited in Warsaw. They distort developments, adapt their tendentious commentaries to "scenarios", drawn up in advance, and spread throughout the world numerous fabrications about the situation in Poland.

Western propaganda, the brochure says, is waging a malicious campaign against Poland with a view to undermining the Polish state.

All records in the flow of disinformation and slander have been broken by the Springer publishing concern which links attacks on Poland with revanchist claims to the existing European borders. Springer scribblers went as far as to demand that Polish western and northern lands be torn off from Poland. Radio Free Europe, the mouthpiece of anti-communism, spreads instigatory materials, full of slander and dirty insinuations.

Some Western journalists do not conceal their contacts with the anti-state underground. Using seditious materials supplied by the underground, Western journalists deliberately hush up or distort information about the normalisation of socio-political life now under way in Poland.

The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE admitted that the main source of information for Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America are dispatches by Western correspondents in Poland, based on malicious declarations by the anti-state underground which instigates its agents to disorders and confrontation with authorities.

The Western press, the brochure stresses, pays much attention to this counter-revolutionary underground, seeking to use it for fresh provocative actions against Poland. These actions are part of the overall strategy of imperialism with regard to countries of the socialist community.

EXPULSION OF U.S. JOURNALIST FROM POLAND VIEWED

PM171639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP report"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan -- The Polish Foreign Ministry has decided to expel from Poland U.S. citizen R. Gruber, a reporter for the UPI agency.

As PAP reports, the security organs have established that she was engaged in the collection of materials of an intelligence nature, which is a flagrant violation of the duties of journalists. In this connection the Polish Foreign Ministry has made a sharp protest to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Polish television reported that R. Gruber, who was closely associated with the anti-socialist organization KSS-KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee], had engaged not for the first time in collecting information concerning Poland's defense capability.

KISELEV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR IN MINSK

WA121612 Minsk SOVIETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 3

[BELTA report: "Visits by the PPR Ambassador"]

[Excerpt] S. Kociolek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR, who arrived in Minsk on 9 December, had a visit the same day with T.Ya. Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD150134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Zimyanin. secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Comrade Kopeczi, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian Poeples' Republic, who is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. A warm, comradely talk took place in which Comrade Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in the Soviet Union, participated.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS HUNGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD150052 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 14 (MTI) -- Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in honour of the Hungarian Minister of Culture and National Education Bela Kopeczi in Moscow on Friday. Minsiter Kopeczi is heading a visiting Hungarian delegation.

Present were Peta Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU political committee and minister of culture; Vyacheslav Yelyutin, minister of higher and specialized education; Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; Filipp Yermash, chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography; and other senior officials at the CPSU Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S FRG VISIT

Gromyko-Gensher Meetings

LD171948 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 17 TASS -- Two conversations were held here today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and deputy federal chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Referring to questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG, Andrey Gromyko gave a positive assessment to that significant work that was carried out by the two countries in the seventies to normalise and develop the Soviet-West German relations, and to consolidate the policy of peace and detente on the European Continent. He stressed that the USSR and the FRG, as countries that have made a weighty contribution to the emergence and strengthening of the policy of detente, must be concerned to protect and strengthen this trend in the policy of the European states.

Conviction was expressed on both sides that there are good prospects for a further progressive development of the relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and of other existing agreements, for continuing a political dialogue, for broadening the mutually-advantageous economic cooperation, as well as for ties in other fields.

Discussed during the conversations were the cardinal problems of safeguarding peace and European security, and above all the questions of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Andrey Gromyko underscored the importance of the present moment which is crucial in deciding whether a mutually acceptable agreement will be reached on this question, or the situation will lead to a great nuclear confrontation and to a dangerous rise in instability and tensions in Europe and the whole world. No government with a sense of responsibility can remain aloof on this question. This problem concerns not only the USSR and the USA, but all states, and above all the European ones.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the Geneva-held Soviet-American talks on questions of limiting the nuclear armaments in Europe, and in this connection explained the substance of the recent proposals put forward in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov on December 21, 1982. It was stressed in the process that the Soviet Union is not after a superiority in the military field, but will not allow anyone to gain superiority over it. The Soviet proposals are formulated in such a manner that they do not upset the existing balance of forces, do not lead to the acquisition of unilateral advantages by one side, but rather open the way towards an honest and just agreement whose attainment would be to the advantage of all European states and to that of the cause of peace in the whole world.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's attention was also drawn to a new major initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member states -- to their proposal to the NATO member countries to conclude a treaty on a mutual non-use of military force, and on maintenance of relations of peace.

An exchange of opinions was held about the state of affairs at the Madrid meeting and at the talks on armed forces and armaments reductions in Central Europe, as well as about the situation in some of the world's regions.

Details of Talks

LD171442 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Soviet foreign minister Andrey Gromyko began their talks today at Schloss Gymnich in Bonn on disarmament and arms control -- the key issue of German and allied security policy.

During the discussion, the Federal Republics delegation laid great stress on further defining Moscow's ideas regarding a balance of medium-range missiles. It explained West German and European concern about Soviet superiority in this field and stressed the advantages of a zero option which, for the first time, would lead to the disappearance of both sides of an entire category of nuclear weapons.

Following an initial private meeting between the two foreign ministers on Sunday evening at Genscher's private residence, the official talks between the two delegations began this morning with an overall appraisal of German-Soviet relations in the Foreign Ministry's guest residence on Venusberg in Bonn. Participants in the talks described the atmosphere as open, friendly and business-like and influenced to a considerable degree by Genscher's long years of acquaintance with Gromyko. During this 2-hour exchange of views, the West German side stressed that Bonn's relations with Moscow are solidly based on the Federal Republic's firm integration in the Western alliance. Genscher assessed the development of these relations as being positive on the whole.

Other topics at the first session were the good state of economic relations which permits favorable prospects for the future. Genscher also broached the problem of bringing families together and expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would be more generous in permitting those who wished to leave to do so. The number of people leaving the Soviet Union has constantly dropped over the past years and reached an absolute low of about 2,000 in 1982.

During the first round today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the Federal Government's hope for an early summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. In a discussion of the overall framework of East-West relations, Genscher drew attention to Bonn's efforts to conduct an intensive dialogue with all states of the Warsaw Pact.

During the exchange of views on economic relations, Genscher also stressed their stabilizing effect on political contacts.

Present at the talks today on the West German side were, in addition to Genscher, State Secretary Hans-Werner Lautenschlager, head of the Political Department Franz Pfeffer and official with responsibility for disarmament, Ambassador Friedrich Ruth. Gromyko brought with him his first deputy, America expert Georgiy Korniyenko, and Aleksandr Bordienko, the head of the Third European Department, which is responsible for German affairs.

Genscher has invited 150 guests from politics, industry and the public to a dinner at the Godesberg Redoubt this evening. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will meet the Soviet guest on Tuesday morning. He too will discuss the Kremlin's precise ideas regarding medium-range talks and stress the urgent desire for the zero option.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher handed the Soviet side a list of urgent cases of people wanting to leave. The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced later that during the exchange of views, Gromyko expressed the opinion that there are no longer a great number of people of German origin wanting to leave. According to a German Red Cross list, however, there are still 88,000 Soviet citizens of German origin waiting for exit permits.

Intermediate Range-Missiles Discussed

LD171900 Hamburg DPA in German 1830 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jan (DPA) -- The second round of talks between Genscher and Gromyko lasted about 2 hours and was devoted exclusively to disarmament, and above all the subject of intermediate-range missiles. The German Foreign Ministry said tonight that the talk passed "in an extremely businesslike, unpolemical and good atmosphere and aimed at clarifying the questions raised."

Both ministers agreed that experts of the two delegations will continue talks tomorrow and go deeper into the subject of arms control.

Genscher explained to Gromyko again the West's negotiating position for a zero option for Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles and made it clear why, in the West's view, "third state systems" such as the French and British missiles, should not be included in the negotiations. In this connection he stressed the importance of the U.S. nuclear umbrella for non-nuclear West European powers.

Meeting with President Cartens

LD171652 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 17 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko paid today a visit to the Federal President of the FRG Karl Carstens.

During the conversation held, they touched upon general issues of the present international situation, about all those pertaining to security in Europe. Andrey Gromyko described the Soviet proposals put forward at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms limitations in Europe, as well as the talks on strategic armaments. It was stressed that these proposals are an expression of the Soviet Union's political will to work for a radical reduction in nuclear armaments.

Karl Carstens said the FRG was greatly interested in the attainment of positive results both at the talks in Geneva and at other international forums, and expressed the Federal Republic's readiness to contribute to this important endeavor. The president said that the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to conclude a treaty of non-use of force and to maintain peaceful relations deserves serious study.

Gromyko Dinner Speech

LD172132 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 17 TASS -- This evening Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave dinner in honour of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who is staying on an official visit here.

Speaking at dinner, Andrey Gromyko said:

First, I would like to express my appreciation to the Federal Republic and for hospitality.

Our visit to the FRG happens to be held at the start of a new year. By tradition, this is a time for summing up the results and pondering over what ought to be done so that new year could be better and so that it could strengthen the confidence of people in tomorrow.

All the difference in the state and social structures and ideologies notwithstanding, our countries have a broad commonality of interests of a long-term nature, not those of expediency. It is determined by such intransient factors as geographical vicinity, the specificity of the economic potentials well complementing each other, the need for cultural communication and, what is especially important, the desire of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the Federal Republic of Germany to live in peace. It is for this reason that the active cooperation between our countries, whose groundwork was laid in the seventies, is a natural and logical phenomenon.

The greater the distance separating us from the day of the conclusion of the historic Moscow Treaty, the clearer becomes the large scope and the far-sightedness of the joint decisions adopted at that time, which led to major positive changes not only in the relations between our states, but in Europe as a whole. It would not be an overstatement to say that the Soviet Union and the FRG stood together at the origins of that process which found its expression in the all-encompassing word -- detente.

The Soviet Union has always been and remains a convinced champion of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We consider that it is necessary to go further by precisely this road -- the road of developing relations on the basis of the existing treaties and agreements.

The USSR wishes not only to preserve but also to increase the positive things that it has proved possible to obtain through joint efforts earlier. This is also true with respect to maintaining a permanent political dialogue between our countries which has continued uninterrupted into today. It makes it possible for our countries to find areas of agreement and cooperation.

Trade and economic relations acquire increasingly greater significance in our bilateral relations. Mutual benefit is the their main criterion. Soviet orders, implementation of joint large-scale projects ensure thousands and thousands of jobs in the FRG, probably, better than us. They also correspond to the interests of the Soviet Union's national economy.

Normal functioning of trade and economic exchanges between states is, one can say, a foundation of the peaceful order of things. It brings along stability not only in the sphere of bilateral relations, but also on a general European scale. The leadership of the Soviet Union are of the opinion that it is in our common interests that such development continue to gain in strength, rather than be disrupted on prompting from some quarters.

A solid framework has been created by the governments of our countries for developing economic cooperation. This is, first of all, the 25-year agreement of May 6, 1978, and the long-term programme adopted on its basis. We want these agreements to be filled with practical deeds in the future as well.

The question of preserving peace and curbing the race of nuclear armaments is a cardinal issue of international politics. The future of mankind, including the future of Europe, ultimately depends on its solution. It is quite natural that it is moved to the foreground also in our relations with the FRG.

Detente, which so much benefited people in all countries and continents, was based on a rough equality of the military potentials of large states on global and regional scales. An attempt is now being made to disrupt this equality for the sake of gaining military superiority for one of the sides, and to bury detente.

The menace of another spiral in the arms race is becoming increasingly more apparent. It has been programmed by NATO's 1979 decision to station in Europe hundreds of new American missiles, by trillion dollar appropriations in the United States for the development of a new generation of armaments, including nuclear ones.

This programme, if implemented, would mean for the whole world years of sharp nuclear confrontation with all the ensuing consequences. Neither can we ignore the fact that the FRG is the only state where it is planned to deploy "Pershing-2" missiles capable of reaching, in several minutes, strategic objectives deep in the Soviet Union.

The vital need to protect our own security and the security of our allies would dictate to us the corresponding conclusions, if the situation forced us into doing this. Balance would be assured in any way, but it would already be on a higher level than now.

In such an approach, however, peace would become more fragile, and the security of the peoples -- less reliable.

We say it openly: This is not our choice. To the arms race being imposed upon us, we would prefer agreement on a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation, and the more radical -- the better. That is why we are doing everything in order to arrive at agreement -- both on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and on strategic armaments.

But we are not alone in the world. The question of whether detente is to be or not to be, of continuing to live with the thought about the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe or to live with confidence in a peaceful future, poses itself with equal acuity before all the governments and states. And here, as nowhere else, a high sense of responsibility must be manifested.

In this connection, a few words about the nuclear armaments in Europe, i.e., about a matter which is also of direct concern to the citizens of the FRG. The Soviet Union is prepared to go to great lenghts to resolve this problem. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, said, we would agree to retain in the European zone only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France, and to reduce in Europe all the rest, including our most advanced missiles. We also agree to establish equal levels for corresponding aircraft.

Our medium-range missiles over and above the quantities agreed for the European zone will be stationed only beyond that line in Siberia from which they could hit targets in Western Europe. We are also prepared to impose reciprocal quantitative limitations on operational-tactical missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km. This is the substance of our position.

We are convinced that our proposals give a real possibility to resolve the problem of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe on a just and long-term basis. They also provide a possibility to avoid stationing new U.S. missiles in Europe, and to avoid an acute deterioration of the situation. If the other side has the desire to reach agreement, it must be demonstrated in practice.

The so-called "zero option" of the United States, amounting to a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, will not in any way contribute to resolving the problem. We have proposed a real, not false, zero option regarding medium-range missiles for the USSR and the USA. It constitutes a real way out of the situation. A failure of the talks on these conditions can only be caused by a reluctance to reach agreement. And responsibility for this will be shouldered by the one who opposes resolving the question on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union, in advancing its proposals for limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, does not seek unilateral advantages. A peace in Europe is also our peace. A threat of nuclear conflict in Europe is a threat to our own home as well. We, like any other European state, need a balance of forces in Europe, a balance at a lower level and thoroughly sized up. We want Europe to become ultimately free from all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Our proposal to agree on that still holds.

The USSR favours a fair treaty regarding nuclear armaments in Europe, a treaty which, ensuring the security of the participating sides, would simultaneously ensure the security of all Europeans.

But we would also like that our partners in the West approach the solution of the problem of nuclear armements with the same objective and solely sensible yardstick. In the present conditions it is impossible to ensure one's security at the expense of the security of others.

In the nuclear age the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union are, to use a figure of speech, in one boat. This is also true with regard to other states, including those in Europe.

The United States of America is no exception. Only people suffering from political Daltonism, unable to see things as they really are, cannot see this. And if there are compulsive gamblers and adventurists who pronounce that they are ready to plunge mankind into a nuclear catastrophe for the sake of their ambitions, one may ask the question -- why do they want and who has given them the right to take whole nations, who want to live, into the abyss.

All that the Soviet Union would like is equal and reliable security for itself and its allies, as well as for other countries, including the FRG.

I would like to express the hope that the Federal Government, political parties, irrespective of their role today in governing the state, and the general West German public will be able to make a sober assessment of the present situation and do everything to avert the danger of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

Our country, the entire socialist community proceed from the premise that there is a possibility to reverse the developments in Europe and the world into a sound channel. It is with this aim in view that they advanced in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states a proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Its essence is renunciation of the first use against each other of both conventional and nuclear armaments. This is a major peace initiative. We expect a serious and objective approach to it.

Genscher Dinner Speech

LD172325 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 18 TASS -- Speaking on Monday at a dinner in honour of the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that the dialogue and cooperation determine the responsibility that both states bear for peace in Europe and the whole world. The conversations, which we always held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, promoted better acquaintance with each other, a more profound assessment of each other's political positions.

The positive development of relations between the FRG and the USSR has also rendered a positive impact on the entirety of East-West relations. We note with satisfaction the favourable development of economic exchanges. Their prospects are good, and they should be used, since trade and economic cooperation can make a major contribution to stability of the general East-West relations. The Soviet Union is our main trade partner among CMEA member-countries, while the FRG, on its part, holds analogous place among the USSR's trade partners in the West. We also welcome the development of exchanges in the sphere of culture.

We want to preserve what has been attained and develop this further on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and other bilateral agreements with the help of which we were able to overcome the heavy legacy of the past and give a new perspective for the future to relations between our countries. For us this is a long-term policy.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that the conversation which the President of the FRG Karl Carstens and he had in Moscow on November 15, 1982 with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, reaffirmed that this desire is mutual.

But, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, one cannot close his eyes to the difficulties that arose in the present-day international situation. The time has come to take concrete steps towards elimination of the complexities which darken the international atmosphere in the recent time.

We welcome the readiness of the Warsaw Treaty member countries for dialogue and cooperation, which was expressed in the Political Declaration of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the hope for successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, for adoption of the concluding document by its participants. He declared for development of measures to strengthen mutual confidence.

Touching upon the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, Hans-Dietrich Genscher set forth the known stand of the FRG Government and said that allegedly the NATO's "dual decision" is directed against further arms race. We welcome the statement of the Soviet Union on the readiness to reduce its medium-range nuclear missile systems, he said, but at the same time Hans-Dietrich Genscher again expressed support for the "zero option" which was advanced by the U.S. Administration.

In conclusion Hans-Dietrich Genscher said: We know that security cannot be attained at the expense of somebody else, and therefore we take into account the interests of security not only of our country but also of your country. The question is to draw up rules and norms of coexistence that would meet the interests of the peoples.

Genscher on SS-20's, Relations

LD172046 Hamburg DPA in German 1954 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Bonn, 17 Jan (DPA) -- Speaking at a dinner given in Bonn tonight for Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the great concern felt by the present and former Federal Governments about Soviet intermediate-range arms, particularly the SS-20 missile. NATO's dual decision, he said, is the consequence of this alarming development and the offer to negotiate on the basis of that decision underscored the West's desire to avoid the danger of a fresh arms race.

Genscher paid tribute to Moscow's readiness to negotiate on the reduction of these intermediate-range weapons. He also underlined that the best solution would be for the Soviet Union to accept the far-reaching Western offer to renounce land-based Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles.

Turning to the international situation, Genscher called for courageous steps forward, in order to remove the strains in East-West relations which have lately clouded the horizon. A well-prepared American-Soviet summit meeting, he said, is in the interest of all nations. It remains an important task of all who hear, responsibility to forestall the emergence of new conflicts and to defuse existing conflicts by political solutions. The Afghanistan problem is one of them.

Genscher appealed to the Soviet leaders to be more generous in granting exit permits for citizens of German stock. Relations between Bonn and Moscow would receive a 'positive impulse' if the number of exit permits -- which at 2,000 reached an all-time low last year -- were to increase.

Kohl, Gromyko Hold Meeting

LD180846 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Bonn 18 Jan (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl this morning received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who is on a 3-day visit to the Federal Republic, for a discussion. The meeting took place during a breakfast at the Federal Chancellry. Afterward, the two politicians are to exchange political views.

Disarmament Policy Discussed

LD181118 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Jan (DPA) -- Questions of disarmament policy were the main subject of the discussion in which Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Bonn today. During the discussion, Kohl stressed the Federal Government's desire for a mutual and complete renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles in Europe. This zero option was rejected yesterday evening by Gromyko in a dinner speech because, from Moscow's viewpoint, it did not represent a balance of forces.

The exchange of view was attended by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as well as the two countries' ambassadors, Andreas Meyer-Landrut and Vladimir Semenov. Talks were planned for the afternoon between disarmament experts, with Ambassador Friedrich Ruth leading the West German side.

Gromyko, who is scheduled to meet the press at midday, is also to have meetings this afternoon with SPD [Social Democratic Party] Chairman Willy Brandt and CSU [Chrisitan Social Union] Franz-Josef Strauss.

Gromyko Bonn Press Conference

LD181158 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jan (DPA) -- At an international press conference in Bonn today Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko called for a further development of German-Soviet relations. The Federal Republic should let itself be guided in this by its own interests and not listen to promptings from a third party, Gromyko said.

According to the Soviet foreign minister, Moscow positively assesses the development of bilateral relations after the conclusion of the German-Soviet treaty. The Soviet Union looks optimistically to the future as far as further cooperation is concerned. His country is following a course of good neighborly relations.

During the course of talks to date on disarming nuclear potential, there have been both points of contact and differences between Bonn and Moscow, the Soviet foreign minister said in an introductory statement. It would be an exaggeration to say that the differences have already been surmounted. Gromyko called for a continuation of negotiations and consultations. The Soviet side is ready to do so. This also applies to strategic weapons. Experience shows that problems cannot be resolved quickly.

The Soviet foreign minister said that he has come to explain Soviet policy and give support to the forces which advocated good neighborly relations, peace, detente and disarmament. Gromyko disputed that he is interfering in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic. It is the German parties which decide these issues on their own responsibility.

Gromyko spoke out in favor of settling all disputes at the negotiating table. In its Prague declaration, the Eastern bloc proposed a renunciation of a first strike with conventional weapons also, and now it is up to the NATO states to examine the offer without "preconceived views and emotions." If the West believes that it is necessary to hold additional talks then the East is ready to do so.

During the press conference, the Soviet foreign minister insisted on the inclusion of the French and English national nuclear forces in Geneva disarmament negotiations. This is only logical since both states are part of the Western alliance and have their weapons deployed in Europe. They can reach the most important centers of the Soviet Union and its allies. That is why Moscow cannot ignore the nuclear potentials of the English and French.

More on Press Conference

LD181356 Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn 18 Jan (DPA) -- Detente and cooperation with the Federal Republic are the main themes of a statement with which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko began his press conference in Bonn today. DPA is transmitting in chonological sequence excerpts from this statement, translated by an official Soviet interpreter, which lasted a total of 30 minutes.

"The conclusion of the political treaty between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union...was of enormous importance. I would like to note with satisfaction that the state leadership of the Federal Republic, just as the state leadership of the Soviet Union, intends to continue to develop relations on the basis of this treaty....and to strengthen and enrich them. This applies to the field of political cooperation; economic coooperation; the field of commerce, scientific and technological cooperation; cultural relations and relations in other fields. If this line is adhered to by the Federal Republic we can look optimistically to the future of these relations...

We would like to see the Federal Republic, while further developing its relations with the Soviet Union, fly its own colors and be guided by its own considerations, its own interests, and not to listen to what another side dictates if these dictates do not correspond with the interests of good-neighborly relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union...We are impressed with the ideas and thoughts which have been expressed in favor of peace and detente.

I will reveal to you a little secret, but I hope the Federal chancellor will not reproach me. When he was saying goodbye to me just now here in Bonn, my last question was: Can I, when I arrive in Moscow, tell the Soviet leadership as a whole, and also General Secretary Andropov personally, that the state leadership of the Federal Republic supports detente, in other words the same course that has dominated our relations for years. And I heard an unequivocal yes.

Referring to the talks on medium-range and strategic weapons, Gromyko said:

"I would now like to say the following: On the first question that of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, it is clear that there are points of contact between the positions of the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. But there are also differences. It would be an exaggeration to say that these differences have already been overcome. And of course it is also necessary that we further conduct and continue the consultations and negotiations on this problem area. There is a need for this and there will continue to be such a need... And there is a willingness to continue the discussion, to continue the negotiations. This was noted both by the Federal Republic and our own side.

For this reason I would like to request you not to draw any final conclusions about problem number one (medium-range weapons) and problem number two (strategic weapons) [parentheses as received], which could lean toward a pessimistic view, or, by the same token, final conclusions that could lean toward the opposite view. Experience shows that such problems cannot be solved quickly, even though it would naturally be a good thing if these problems could be solved quickly and definitely.

At times we detected questions -- through the press-- that sounded something like the following: So the Soviet foreign minister is paying a visit to the Federal Republic, and who benefits most from it in this country, which party does the visit serve best? We have not come here to speak in support of one party or another... The Federal Republic's political parties themselves determine their political policies on the various issues. After all, this remains their own sphere of responsibility..."

Moscow TV on Gromyko

LD172152 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Our special correspondent Eduard Mnatsakanov reports from Bonn.

Today meetings and conversations were held between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in the FRG on an official visit, and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. Topical questions concerning the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko was also received by FRG President Carstens.

Strengthening peace and European security -- that is the main question of the Soviet-West German talks. And it is perfectly natural that, in discussing it, they again and again turn to the Soviet Union's foreign policy put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states, adopted in Prague.

Everyone here is talking about our country's new peace initiatives. Fervent debate has got underway and they are being approved and welcomed by the broadest circles of the West German public. The main thing in these initiatives, notes leading FRG politician Egon Bahr, is that Moscow and its allies are continuing their general line toward detente and at ensuring peace in Europe. As far as the Government of the Federal Republic is concerned, under the influence and pressure of general feeling, it also is speaking about the need to curb the arms race. It has been forced to take into account the effectualness of the Soviet proposals, and is saying that it is a step in the right direction, and that these proposals should be thoroughly studied.

At the same time, however, Bonn is putting forward a whole number of far-fetched objections to the Soviet proposals. But it is clear to everyone that the deployment in West Germany and some other West European countries of the American Pershing and cruise missiles will not strengthen but, on the contrary, will seriously undermine the security of these countries, and create a new, most dangerous situation in Europe. The impression is being created, however, that Bonn, under pressure from across the ocean, is continuing -- so far -- to stubbornly cling to Reagan's notorious zero option, which, as is known, is blocking any understanding on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Federal Republic met 1983 at the crossroads. Are there chances for a turn for the better? Yes, there are. They lie in the far-reaching, just and honest proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries, who take into consideration the interests of all sides. The peace-loving public in the Federal Republic hope that these chances will not be wasted.

COMPARISON ON FRG MISSILE LIMITATION STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 January, Second Edition, carries on page 2 an item under the heading "A Strange Proposal" concerning the FRG's response to the Soviet Union's peace proposals. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 14 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, reveals the two items to be identical except for the following variations:

In paragraphs 1 through 4, the PRAVDA version omits double quotemarks and has double in place of single quotemarks throughout the item.

PRAVDA begins:

[Text] The Soviet Union's constructive initiatives aimed at nuclear arm limitation and ensuring a peaceful future for people on all continents are exerting an unusually strong influence on the world public. The Soviet proposals simply cannot be shrugged aside. The peoples await a meaningful answer from the West.

In these conditions the statement...(picking up paragraph 1, line 3; rewording passage)

Paragraph 1, last line the PRAVDA version reads:

...striving for monopoly." Bonn has declared that it cannot tolerate a situation where "the East will have a monopoly on this type of weapon."

But what sort of Soviet monopoly can it be if Britain and...(picking up paragraph 2, line 2; supplying additional passage)

Paragraph 3, line 3 PRAVDA reads:

...of three are being mounted on British submarines. In France single warhead missiles are also being MIRVed. This...(Picking up line 4; changing tense by adding "being")

Paragraph 4, line 3, PRAVDA version reads:

...were once given to Washington, as some Western...(picking up line 5; supplying "to Washington")

PRAVDA REPORTS 'ARAFAT MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

PM171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Just Cause Will Conquer: Y. 'Arafat's Press Conference"]

[Text] The meeting between the PLO delegation and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders took place in a spirit of comradeliness and friendship characteristic of relations between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples. Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, said this in Moscow 13 January. He was speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

We regard the results of our talks, the head of the PLO delegation said, as positive, fruitful and constructive. We met with a positive response from the Soviet leadership and full understanding of all the problems discussed at the talks. The Soviet side once again expressed its unchanging support for the Palestinian people's just struggle and their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state. On behalf of the PLO and all the Palestinian people, Y. 'Arafat said: We expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its assistance and support for the Palestinian people's just cause.

In the course of the talks, he went on, we discussed with the Soviet leaders a wide range of questions of mutual interest. The situation in the Near East, including the consequences of Israel's aggression against Lebanon, was analyzed in detail.

Dwelling on the question of a peaceful settlement of the Near East situation, Y. 'Arafat noted that the PLO welcomes the Soviet Union's stance in support of the program for a just, all-embracing peace in the region, which was elaborated at the conference of Arab leaders in Fes. The Soviet Union's program for settling the Near East problem, he stated, accords with the Fes program. It is gratifying to note that a number of other states also support the Arab program.

Y. 'Arafat sharply condemned the U.S. Near East stance. The United States, he stated, created all the conditions for Israel's criminal war on Lebanon. It armed Israel with modern weapons and encouraged it to aggression. The American Congress voted for additional appropriations of many millions of dollars for Israel.

The Americans make false assertions about their peacemaking activities and their mediation on the question of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. "What happened, at Sabra and Shatila is an indelible mark of shame on the United States." The U.S. Armed Forces in Lebanon not only fail to prevent the Israeli Army's crimes, they encourage them.

The United States, he went on, did not fulfill the agreement reached earlier, on the basis of which the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement left West Beirut. As a result the Israeli military was given the opportunity to storm the city and then perpetrate a bloody massacre in the Palestinian camps. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said that the time will come when documents on his written negotiations with Habib, who was the personal representative of the U.S. President, and instances of the gross violation of the guarantees given by him in the course of the negotiations will be made public.

As the negotiations became increasingly intensive, Y. 'Arafat went on, the civilian population of the western sector of Beirut were subjected to increasingly savage air raids and sea shelling, as a result of which thousands of totally innocent people died. All this, Y. 'Arafat recalled was reminiscent of what happened during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The United States, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee siad, has no intention of promoting a settlement of the Near East problem, since everyone who wants to see it settled must first of all untie the main knot -- they must settle the problem of the Palestinian people's national rights. But the United States does not want that -- it ignores the Palestinian problem.

Y. 'Arafat reminded the journalists that the United States has repeatedly thwarted the convening of the UN Secruity Council and has used its veto there on Near East problems. Throughout the history of the United Nations, he said, the United States has never resorted so frequently to this right of veto.

The United States, Y. 'Arafat stressed, is hypocritical when it says it has nothing to do with the war in Lebanon. It was the United States that gave Israel sophisticated weapons. With its help Israel turned Lebanon into a testing ground. Thousands of civilians died.

Asked to speak about the inventions of American-Israeli propaganda about the quality of the Soviet weapons used by the Palestinians in the struggle against the aggressors, Y. 'Arafat said: I wasn't fighting with American weapons, was I? And I was fighting against what Tel Aviv and Washington claim is the strongest army in the Near East. On the U.S. defense secretary's own admission that army has the most modern American military hardward, including types of weapons banned under international law.

The interventionists poured down sophisticated models of American arms on Beirut, the guest went on. And despite this, the aggressor marked time for 80 days at the walls of West Beirut, which we defended and which we left at the request of our Lebanese allies. I tested the high effectiveness of Soviet weapons in practice.

Y. 'Arafat went on to note that Israel's present tactics at the talks with Lebanon are even worse than the Camp David deal. With the full blessing of the United States, he said, Tel Aviv has put forth preliminary conditions for the talks without entering the talks as yet. Israel and its American guardians asserted that the Israeli Army entered Lebanon in order to drive detachments of Palestinians out of Beirut. Well, the Palestinians left. But the occupiers are not about to leave Lebanon.

How, Y. 'Arafat went on, can the United States so flagrantly ignore a whole people's legitimate right to self-determination? That is a sacred right! Does not Washington's rejection of this right for the nearly 5 million Palestinian people not contradict the American concept on which the American state was itself created?

Yasir 'Arafat welcomed the antiwar demonstrations organized by democratic forces in Israel and noted that the PLO is in contact with these forces which advocate the just resolution of the Palestinian problem.

PLO ENVOY TO USSR DIES AFTER 'GRAVE ILLNESS'

LD171114 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- Muhammad Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, extraordinary representative of the PLO to the USSR, died after a grave illness.

U.S. ROLE IN ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS EXAMINED

Strengthening Military Presence

PM172131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed commentary under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "The Sinai Variant Again?"]

[Text] The world press is continuing to pay great attention to the events in Lebanon. At present it is in connection with the Lebanese-Israeli talks that have begun. And whereas Lebanon's aim in these talks is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country's territory and Israeli's aim is to obtain military-political advantages for itself, special mention should be made of the aim of the third participant in the talks (the United States).

It is not very important whether Washington is named at these talks -- either as a direct participant or as an active intermediary. The question concerns the aims the U.S. Administration is pursuing in Lebanon. Official Washington states that it is striving to restore the Lebanese Government's sovereignty over Lebanon's entire territory. But is that actually so? Let us recall recent events.

The United States also played its part in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Sinai question. That role was to pressure Egypt and support Israel's stance. But not just that: Washington did not forget its own interests either. As a result there appeared in Sinai the "Multinational Forces" with a U.S. contingent comprising personnel of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

A number of Western press organs are now asserting that Washington is also pursuing a similar aim in Lebanon: That, in particular, is what London's THE TIMES wrote back in December 1982. In its words, the U.S. Administration intends "to enhance the role" of the Multinational Forces in Lebanon (and over half of them are U.S. servicemen) and to extend their stay in that country by at least 1 year.

The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH bluntly accuses the United States of trying to exploit the Lebanese-Israeli talks in order to strengthen the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. It is in secret schemes such as these that the danger of Washington's mediation also lies.

Support for Israeli 'Aggression'

LD161004 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- The Camp David accords gave Israel a free hand to carry out fresh acts of aggression against Arab countries, to invade Lebanon and to perpetrate new acts of genocide against the Palestinians, PRAVDA writes today.

Using Tel Aviv as a cat's paw, the newspaper notes, Washington is trying to secure new beachheads for the Pentagon in the Middle East without being worried in the least by the fact that they will be built on Arabs' blood and bones. It is this goal that has been the overall driving force being U.S. policy in the region since 1973 and both unprecedented [word indistinct] supplies to Israel and all sorts of "peace-making efforts" from Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" to the "mediation" of Washington's emissary [word indistinct] have been used to pursue it.

"At present Habib has again been sent by the White House to the Middle East to help Israel to twist the arms of the Lebanese and to force Beirut to sign a 'peace treaty' on Tel Aviv's terms. Meanwhile the Israeli army continues to perpetrate its atrocities on Lebanon, to which 'fresh' units and combat technology are being brought. Contrary to all relevant U.S. resolutions, the aggression against Lebanon continues. Tel Aviv threatens other states in the region, particularly Syria, with new 'punative actions.'"

The absorption of the spoils is going on behind the cover of "peace initiatives," the article continues. The Israeli Government has announced the building of new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

As usual, Washington fakes displeasure at the news of the actions of its accomplice. In real fact, however, the American backing of and complicity with the aggressor are going on. Washington is making its manoeuvres in an attempt to distract public opinion from the task of putting an end to the Israeli aggression and withdrawing Tel Aviv's troops from Lebanon, which has lost none of its acuteness. At the same time, to the accompaniment of propaganda ballyhoo over the U.S. 'new peace initiatives' Americans are deploying their troops in Lebanon without ever recalling the promised withdrawal...."

'Washington's Smokescreen'

LD141744 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 14 Jan 83

["Washington's Smokescreen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 14 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

Leading U.S. newspapers and television companies incessantly write and talk about prospects for the establishment of peace in Lebanon, describe most optimistically the "selfless efforts" of Philip Habib and Morris Draper. "Peace-makers" in the uniform of U.S. Marines who entrenched themselves in Lebanon are lauded, too.

But at a more attentive consideration, all this noisy propaganda campaign supported by statements of the President of the United States about his "personal interest" in the speediest establishment of peace in Lebanon is seen as a smokescreen by which Washington would like to cover up its real role in the Middle East, the role of the accomplice and patron of the Israeli aggressors, the role of which Arabs and the entire world community are well aware.

It is precisely this role that the United States continues playing at the Lebanese-Israeli talks that are conducted with the participation of a U.S. representative. And it becomes clear that the words "peace in Lebanon" has obviously a Zionist connotation when pronounced by Washington leaders. Just as the Tel Aviv "hawks" they lay emphasis on achieving normalization of Lebanese-Israeli relations, or, to call a spade a spade, Lebanon's subjugation to the shackling terms of a "peace treaty" with Tel Aviv, patterned on the Camp David accords.

But one might ask what kind of "peace treaty" is in question. Lebanon did not attack anyone, was not at war with anyone but became itself a victim of an unprovoked aggression. A good half of its territory has been occupied by the aggressors who stage most unbridled outrages on it.

There is only one road to a genuine, not U.S.-Israeli, peace in Lebanon -- an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory as this is urged by the Lebanese authorities. This road has been set out also in Resolutions 508 and 509 of the United Nations Security Council. Striving to put an end to the suffering of their people connected with the Israeli occupation, the Lebanese representatives show the maximum of goodwill. "Striving to facilitate the solution of the question of troops withdrawal we went to the limit in our talks with Israel and cannot make further concessions", said Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. But Washington, guided by its imperialist aspirations turns a deaf ear to these lawful demands of Lebanon and the world community.

Stressing that the United States comes out in support of Tel Aviv again and tries to force to the knees the Lebanese authorities, to make them capitulate to the Israeli claims, the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B, makes the legitimate conclusion: The events of the recent years taught Arabs that it is harmful and senseless to trust Washington, let alone talk about friendship with it.

MOSCOW: ARABS HOLD 'KEY' TO MIDEAST SOLUTION

LD152150 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Commentary by N. Andreyev]

[Text] The solution to the Middle East crisis is in the hands of the United States alone. This sentence was uttered for the first time by Anwar as-Sadat a few years ago. He benefitted a great deal from it in his attempt to justify his capitulatory policy and flagrant submission to Washington in the eyes of public opinion. This formula is now being called to mind because of the U.S. delegation's active participation in the Lebanese-Israeli talks. Comments in U.S. papers and in certain Arab countries clearly say that specific quarters consider that the envoys of the White House, Morris Draper and Philip Habib, will ensure the success of these talks. What really is the truth?

The United States can, naturally, influence the existing situation in the Middle East, because it assisted and armed its Zionist protege and guarantees the political protection of its aggressive actions at the United Nations and other international organizations. But the point is that Washington's policy in the Middle East is established on the basis of the use of the Israeli stick against the Arabs. This is its chief winning card, which it does not want to give up no matter what happens. Therefore, U.S. influence on the existing situation in the Middle East is onesided and pro-Israel.

For instance, how many times did Wahsington declare its desire to carry out a balanced policy in the Middle East or criticize Israeli actions in the attack on Lebanon or the bloody massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila? Indeed, there was a great deal of talk about a coolness in American-Israeli relations. However, the U.S. Congress has decided to further increase economic and military assistance to Tel Aviv to $2.6 billion. This is but a graphic encouragement to the Israeli expansionists.

Let us look at another aspect of the matter. If, as certain sources allege, the United States alone holds the key to influencing the existing situation in the Middle East -- and the essence of its anti-Arab and pro-Israeli policy is fully known -- why, then, have not Washington and Tel Aviv so far achieved their aim; namely the destruction of Arab national liberation movements, particularly that of the Palestinian people, the removal of progressive regimes and dragging the Arab countries, even only a few of them, into the capitulatory Camp David deal. Finally, why are Tel Aviv and Washington trying with such zeal and activity to prevent the Arab countries and people from uniting into one family?

There is only one answer to this; namely, because the key to solving the Middle East issue is in the hands of the Arabs, particularly when they act collectively and with unity and rely in their actions on the invariable backing of the Soviet Union, other socialist states and all forces that cherish peace in the world.

It is worth mentioning that the majority of Arab countries fully understand this. Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti foreign minister, frankly stated recently that the comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian question is impossible without the participation of the Soviet Union. What confirms the soundness of this conclusion is the conformity of the Soviet program for a settlement in the Middle East with the proposals contained in the Fes declaration signed by the leaders of Arab countries.

There are many other common things between the Fes declaration and the special proposals for the Middle East that are contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact members that was issued in January of this year in Prague. It contains a demand for the immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and the insuring of the independence, soveriegnty, unity and territorial integrity of that country. At the Prague meeting the participants supported the Soviet plan for a settlement in the Middle East based on liberating all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state. They also affirmed their support for the Soviet proposal for the convening of a special international conference, in which all concerned parties, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- would take part. As for the United States, it is the main opponent of this conference, largely because this conference will show the entire world that Washington does not possess any keys to the solution of the Middle East problem.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON POPULATION SERVICES

LD171556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on questions connected with regulating the work schedule of enterprises, organizations and institutions engaged in providing services to the population.

The resolution notes that in many towns and rayons most stores, workshops, tailors and dressmakers establishments, clinics and housing maintenance organizations are open during hours when the greater part of the work force is at work. In order to attend to personal matters, people are frequently forced to ask for time off, take leave with management permission, and sometimes to infringe the established work routine. Much time is also lost because of poor organization and an inattentive attitude to clients in the service industry. Serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises, organizations and institutions providing services to the public give rise to justified rebukes from the working people, and have a negative effect on the state of labor discipline and labor productivity and, ultimately, cause great losses to the state.

In order further to improve services to the public and reduce losses of working time, the USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and a number of ministries and departments, to implement, in the first quarter of this year, practical measures to put in proper order the work of enterprises, organizations and institutions providing services to the public. They are to organize the work in such a way that the demands and needs of Soviet people are more fully and better met, without detriment to their productive activity.

It has been proposed to the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms that the days and times of work of enterprises, organizations and institutions in the sphere of services be examined with the consideration that they should be most convenient for the working people, where necessary to ensure the opening of stores with extended business hours, as well as to ensure evening work of other enterprises involved in services to the population, to extend the practice of work according to a flexible timetable, with a division of the working day, especially in rural places, to make fuller use of the possibilities of involving workers in the sphere of services for part of the working day.

The councils of ministers of the union republics, ministries and departments of the USSR should ensure the implementation of measures to set in order the work schedule of enterprises, organizations and institutions involved in services to the population, through improvement of labor organization, a more efficient placement of people, the strengthening of labor discipline, the raising of the responsibility of each worker in the sphere of services for the matter entrusted to him. They are called on to effectively examine, with the USSR Gosplan, the proposals of the local executive committees on questions of the improvement of services to the population and to take appropriate decisions on them.

The councils of ministers of the union republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the USSR Central Council of Consumer Societies and other ministries and departments are to ensure the broad distribution of experience in the provision of consumer services to the working people directly at their place of work, to create at enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, taking into consideration the proposals by trade union organizations, reception points for the repair of footwear and clothing, for the laundering of linen, dry-cleaning, to develop retail trade based on advanced orders, and to make use other forms of services convenient for the population.

The USSR Council of Ministers resolution notes: The heads of enterprises, organizations and farms should give all possible help in resolving the issues mentioned and in the allocation of premises for these ends, the necessary equipment and transport facilities, and to create conditions making it possible for the working people to take advantage of the services of enterprises in the services sphere, without loss of their working time.

SECURITY OFFICIALS ARREST ETHNIC GERMANS

LD171740 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow: 17 Jan (DPA) -- Soviet security officials immediately arrested and removed four ethnic German Soviet citizens as they attempted to demonstrate outside the Federal Republic's Embassy in Moscow today. Eyewitnesses report that Soviet security officials stopped the men unfurling banners. The four workers from Kamyshin on the Volga, aged between 41 and 47, and their families have vainly tried for years to obtain exit permits for the Federal Republic.

According to the German Embassy the number of exit permits granted has steadily declined from 9,626 in 1976 to 1,958 last year.

DISMISSAL OF MVD PERSONNEL IN KIEV REPORTED

PM171653 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Jan 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "For a More Vigilant Security Service"]

[Text] The publication of the item "With the Security Service Looking On" under the rubric "A Hundred Lines in Reply to a Reader's Letter" (5 October issue of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA) was occasioned by the events about which Kievan A. Shcherbakov wrote to the editorial office. According to his letter, as the Kiev-based Shevchenko fruit combine where he works has been failing to take proper preventive measures against pilfering and some extradepartmental security staff have not only been conniving at this but have themselves not been averse to lining their pockets at the state's expense. The editorial office asked the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to look into the matter.

Replying to the article, V. Snezhinskiy, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs, reports that the ministry admits that the criticism regarding the unsatisfactory organization of pilferage prevention measures at the Shevchenko combine is fair. Junior inspector V. Osadchiy, who had been "guarding" the combine, has been dismissed from the Internal Affairs organs for abusing his official position. N. Slesarenko, deputy chief of the extradepartmental security service section under the Shevchenkovskiy Rayon internal affairs department, Kiev, whose connivance allowed pilferers at the combine to enjoy a free rein, has also been dismissed from his post.

The newspaper article was discussed at party and trade union meetings of every subunit of the extradepartmental security service of the Kiev Internal Affairs Administration. Its staff sharply criticized pilfering and those who connived at it. Decisions were adopted on improving work with cadres, increasing public organizations' role in tightening up discipline and raising the standard of educational work among personnel. It was decided to collaborate with other Internal Affairs Administration services in weeding out those inspectors and watchmen at installations under security who are prone to theft. The department of nondepartmental security has helped the fruit and vegetable combine to improve the working of the public commission for the preservation of socialist property and of the specialized voluntary people's militia.

Questions relating to the preservation of socialist property have been discussed by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Collegium and measures have been taken to improve the working of subunits of internal affairs organization extradepartment security services. Reports on the results of this work are being sent to local organs, ministries and departments for the purpose of establishing proper order.

FRG PAPER VIEWS MOSCOW PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE

DW180729 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15-16 Jan 83 p 7

[Eduard Neumaier report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 January -- Since Yuriy Andropov became CPSU general secretary, there have been some personnel changes in the party-government apparatus which are viewed more seriously by Moscow observers than the sudden fall of two functionaries who have achieved unusual popularity and effectiveness in the West, particularly in the Federal Republic. In the future these two -- Leonid Zamyatin and Valentin Falin, with their assistant in journalistic matters, Nikolay Portugalov -- will have to settle with being less effective. It is not yet official, but apparently a foregone conclusion, that the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee -- created in 1976-77 -- will be dissolved. Its chief, Zamyatin, who was once director of the TASS news agency and who prior to that belonged to the Soviet diplomatic service, is supposed to become ambassador to Algeria. His fellow combatant, Falin, is supposed to move to the government newspaper IZVESTIYA, where he will write commentaries as an "international observer" or head the foreign political editorial desk. Portugalov, who liked to go to the Federal Republic often but who never liked to wait for a visa, was so sullen to acquaintances recently that it must be assumed that he doesn't know what is to become of him.

The Voice of Brezhnev

In all three cases we can speak of a promotion but not of advancement, with Soviet and Western observers registering some malicious joy only in Zamyatin's case. Some people, however, show regret which seems amazing at first glance. Why? Because Zamyatin was the best guarantee for only limited effectiveness of Soviet propaganda in the West. Zamyatin managed to easily incorporate within himself the arrogance of power which the Soviet Union is said to have -- that recklessness in dealing with those who think differently, which is considered characteristic of existing socialism; that insensitiveness which turtle shells have.

Despite all that, Zamyatin was his master's voice -- the voice of Leonid Brezhnev.

As is being said in Moscow, the fact that Andropov considered Zamyatin to be irritating fits the Andropov's image of a distinguished and intellectual politician (which may indicate something about style, but nothing about political content). However, this is not enough to justify the disappearance of the entire department. The reason lies not only in the effort to eliminate Brezhnev's relics; there are other and more logical reasons. This department was forced on the Central Committee and was foreign to its nature.

To settle such matters, Andropov engaged "his people," and it turns out after a closer look that they have the same background in the political organization as the general secretary. The first decisive step was the replacement of Propaganda Department chief Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov (he was dispatched as ambassador to Bucharest) by Boris Stukalin.

Three sensational changes are being discussed in Moscow. They are to be expected if you analyze what has happened so far. The standard for judging is Andropov's list of main shortcomings. For example, he castigated the catastrophic railway system and the railway minister was fired; he criticized the inadequate fight against corruption and the minister of the interior was dismissed; he demanded more snappy propaganda and the propaganda chief had to go; and he had the criticism raised in the Politburo that not enough attention was being paid to complaints and grievances of citizens, causing great amazement and the public prosecutor's activities to be intensified.

Papers were criticized for being unimaginative, dull and not up-to-date. Radio and television give particularly little space to current events. These accusations hit the party paper PRAVDA, which is the model for all Soviet papers (and for all respective party organs in communist states). Therefore, it is assumed in Moscow that chief editor Viktor Afanasyev, a member of the Central Committee, will lose his position. The same applies to Petr Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA. This is also said to apply to radio and television chief Sergey Lapin. Is it a coincidence that these are the main interpreters of Brezhnev's policy?

All the changes that have been implemented or are forthcoming or rumored concern members of the second or third rank, and they demonstrate that Andropov is placing people he trusts in positions which are particularly effective. The fact that not merely streamlining is involved but a sharper course as well is particularly evident from one example: Stepan Chervonenko, Soviet ambassador in Paris for many years, will take over the extraordinarily important Cadres Abroad Department. He is also a man whom Andropov particularly trusts because he has been Chervonenko's superior since 1959.

Chervonenko will replace Nikolay Pegov, a 77-year-old man who is said to be ill. Chervonenko's return to Moscow will involve one of the most important departments because "cadres abroad" means Soviet missions in almost all communist countries. They apparently are not subordinated to the Foreign Ministry. This assumption was supported on the occasion of Brezhnev's funeral when the Foreign Ministry's responsibility collapsed and care of the guests was shared. The Central Committee took care of the envoys from socialist states.

Replacements and new appointments are following one after the other. Minister of Sport Pavlov [as published] has already been replaced by Marat Gramkov. Andropov's men are becoming organized.

RAILWAY HEAD VIEWS UNLOADING, TRAFFIC DELAYS

LD151808 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 15 January carries a report by correspondent (Vladimir Mikhaylenko) from the USSR Ministry of Railways on the movement of railway traffic on the Azerbaijan, Transcaucasus and North Caucasus railways. The reporter says that there are frequent traffic delays, which in turn seriously disrupt deliveries.

The report then proceeds to a recording of (Fedor Makarovich Kotlozhenko) who explains that his railway has a good reputation, but is affected by delays on other railways. "Soon it will be spring," he says, "and spring this year will be tricky -- there will be resowing, and this requires seed and extra deliveries of fuel. So the Caucasus stoppage must be overcome as soon as possible."

The main trouble is with unloading, a low rate of unloading of incoming goods, and the cause of this lies largely in accumulations of goods for the Transcaucasus republics. The first 10 days of the New Year started unsatisfactorily because of interrupted work. The New Year started with days off on the 1st and 2nd and the 8th and 9th -- 4 days without work being done -- and this had a bad effect on the railway because goods were not unloaded.

(Kotlozhenko) says: "The comrades at the wagons' destinations must unload them. Unfortunately, we have not yet achieved this, and this has led to accumulations on our North Caucasus and neighboring railways. In the future work must not stop on Saturdays and Sundays or at night. Wagons are meant to work, but they stand waiting for people to make up their mind to unload them -- for their turn to come. The transport conveyor must work nonstop. That is the task, and the main thing is that we have the means for this task -- you cannot say we have not. Everything is there. Work must be done as prescribed. It's a matter of raising discipline in the use of rolling stock."

(Kotlozhenko) goes on to urge greater discipline in getting wagons moving so that the wagons behind them can also move. He also says that the Moscow railwaymen's initiative to get wagon repairs done has had a beneficial effect.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LAWBREAKING IN TRANSPORT

PM171027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] A conference on the further consolidation of socialist legality in transport has been held at the USSR Procuracy.

There was a discussion of Procuracy organs' work in the struggle against law violations and their prevention in transport and of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. Attention was drawn to shortcomings in ensuring the safekeeping of the people's property and traffic safety. Specific measures were outlined for stepping up supervision over the enforcement of laws aimed at strengthening labor and state discipline and ensuring socialist legality in transport. The need to improve the standard of enforcement of legislation on compensation for damage caused by law violations, to struggle against thriftlessness and extravagance and to ensure the coordination of law enforcement and control organs in this work was pointed out.

The conference was addressed by USSR Procurator General A.M. Rekunkov.

Taking part in the work of the conference were V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs departments, and leaders of transport ministries.

PLANT DIRECTORS DISMISSED AFTER IZVESTIYA ARTICLE

PM141417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "IZVESTIYA's Effectiveness. Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry on the Article 'Violators of State Discipline.' Enterprise Leaders Who Allowed Interruptions in Output Deliveries Have Been Dismissed or Have Had Strict Disciplinary Proceedings Brought Against Them"]

[Text] The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry reports that the ministry Collegium has examined the article (issues No 282/284, 1982) and has found the issues raised in it to be correct.

E. Gevondyan, director of the Pskov cable plant, and O. Benbik, director of the Tallinn Volta plant, have been dismissed from their posts for, respectively, the shortfall in deliveries of enameled wire under intraministerial cooperation arrangements and the interruption of deliveries of electric motors. The leaders of the Aleksandriyskiy electromechanical plant, the Perm electrical equipment plant, the Kuzbasselektromotor production association and the Tomsk Sibelektromotor plant have had strict disciplinary proceedings brought against them. The leaders of enterprises mentioned in the article have been punished.

A system for controlling deliveries has been elaborated and is being introduced within the ministry to ensure strict fulfillment of every contract commitment regarding the delivery of output on the established products list -- the delivery of output of the quality needed by the consumer and within particular deadlines. The instructions in force allow the awarding of bonuses when shortfalls in the delivery of output are in the range of 2-3 percent.

With the aim of increasing the responsibility of leadership workers in production associations and enterprises, the ministry, by agreement with the sector trade union central committee, has established a bonus procedure whereby the personnel in question lose the entire bonus when plans for intraministerial deliveries of electrical equipment and cable components and insulating materials are not fulfilled.

Specific measures aimed at guaranteeing deliveries as much as possible have been outlined.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, MEETINGS REPORTED

Rashidov, Uzbek Economic Aktiv

LD171918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Labor collectives of Uzbekistan have determined targets for this year. At a meeting of the republican party-economic aktiv held in Tashkent today, it was decided to increase the volume of industrial output by 5 percent compared with last year. Production of various outputs worth more than R200,000 above the plan is projected. Eighty percent of the total increase will be provided by raising labor productivity. The need for further stepping up production discipline was especially stressed at the meeting.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

Kuznetsov, Religious Leader

LD171154 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, who conveyed to him a message addressed to the Soviet leadership as well as a resolution on nuclear disarmament and an appeal to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, which had been adopted by a meeting of the working presidium of the world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe.

During their conversation Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the documents handed over by Metropolitan Filaret will be carefully studied.

The Soviet Union, he emphasised, has been and will always be a staunch and consistent fighter for curbing the arms race and ensuring man's prime, paramount right, the right to life. At present the international situation has been aggravated to a very dangerous extent, for which it is not the Soviet Union that is to blame. In these conditions persistent efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war are the overriding duty of all political, public, scientific, religious and other organisations which pursue peaceful aims. These noble efforts will always meet with the support and understanding of the Soviet side.

Shevardnadze, Georgian Party Group

LD152110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Tbilisi today there was a meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv.

It discussed the fulfillment of the Georgian SSR's State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 and measures to ensure the steady work of the national economy in the present year. Participants in the meeting concentrated main attention upon unresolved problems in the use of all types of resources, on raising labor productivity, and the economy of raw materials and materials. Socialist pledges were adopted for 1983.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Grishin at Moscow Workers' Meeting

LD141554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Today at a meeting of representatives from collectives of the working people of Moscow, the socialist pledges for 1983 were adopted. One of the important clauses in these pledges is to fulfill the annual plan and the tasks for 3 years of the 5-year plan period ahead of schedule. Workers in industry will produce output worth R300 million above target. The proportion of manufactured goods in the high-quality category will rise to 45 percent. Housing construction on a total area of 3.45 million square meters is planned, and output of consumer goods will rise substantially.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

Grishin, Demichev at Soiree

PM141635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Pride of Soviet Literature"]

[Excerpt] Aleksey Nikolayevich Tolstoy has gone down in the history of Soviet literature as an inspired artist of the written word and an ardent patriot. An evening of celebration held 10 January at the USSR Bolshoy Theater in Moscow was devoted to his birth centenary.

It was attended by Comrades V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev and M.V. Zimyanin and CPSU Central Committee section chiefs B.I. Stukalin and V.F. Shauro.

BRIEFS.

BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY -- Moscow January 17 TASS -- The 13th volume of the work entitled "The Foreign Policy of Russia of the 19th Century and the Beginning of the Twentieth Century" (1823-1824) has been published. All the documents of the volume are published for the first time. They reveal Russia's relations with Britain, France, Austria, the USA, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Iran, China, Sweden, the states of Germany, Italy, and others. A considerable place in the volume is occupied by materials concerning the Oriental question. Data on the foreign trade and financial contacts of Russia are given as well. The bourgeois revolution in Spain, the successful struggle of the peoples of Latin America for independence, as well as the national liberation movement in Greece were the central problems of the diplomacy of European powers. Many documents of the volume reflect the impact of the developing revolutionary process on international relations. The documents testify that, in that period, along with the czarist government, the Governments of Austria, France and other powers acted no less energetically against the rising revolutionary wave. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 17 Jan 83 LD]